The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wilson's Bill for Abolishing the Slave-trade.

Speech of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, on our Territorial Policy and the State of Party.

THE HOUSE RESOLVES TO ADJOURN JUNE 18.

The Senate Homestead Bill Rejected by the House.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE LATTER BODY

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

Reliable information has been received here that Mr. H. S. SANDFORD, secret agent of the Panama Railroad Co., has failed in the objects sought at Bogota. These were the annulment of the Chiriqui Improvement Company's grounds and the extension of the Panama Railroad Company's grant to 99 years. To accomplish his ends, Mr. SANDFORD offered on the part of the Panama Co. a payment in cash of half a million of dollars, and the right to the Granadian Government to levy a tax of $2 upon each passenger over the Isthmus. That Government asked forty millions to extend the term to 99 years and to relinquish the right of Granada to purchase the Panama Railroad for five millions in 15 years from this time.

Lieut. RODMAN's great gun, the "Floyd," is now on the way to Fort Monroe, and was examined with marked satisfaction to-day by Prince DE JOINVILLE and others interested in such heavy ordnance

The prospect in the Senate of passing for the House Tariff bill is more favorable than heretofore supposed. Twenty-eight Senators are already ascertained to be in favor, while others may vote for it with slight modifications.

It is known here that the New-York Anti-Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention have prepared an address, which they may shortly issue, proposing as a basis of reunion at Baltimore the resolutions offered by Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, which were previously indorsed by them. Other Democrats regard the movement with favor.

The Japanese are still the honored objects of attention; they have been spending the day in visiting the public buildings. On Friday, the President will entertain the Ambassadors at a dinner, to which a number of distinguished gentlemen are already invited. Our Government will present to the Japanese, among other things, the finest specimens of fire-arms and four sets of Perry's Japan Expedition, the volumes to be bound in the richest style.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Printing, SEAMAN, was tried to-day in the Circuit Court on a charge of malfeasance and embezzlement while in office, and acquitted.

The authorities of Norfolk intended to subject the United State steamship *Roanoke* to quarantine. This would hake kept her some time out of Government use, otherwise she would have been taken into Portsmouth, and not to New-York, for repairs.

A contract is being made with the Colonization Society for the support and care of the Africans captured by the *Mohawk*, as in the case of those found on board the *Echo*, and it is probable that they will be conveyed to Liberia in a chartered vessel.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration of the Revenue law. He said he should press this question so that he might know who were be friends of this measure.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether some action is not necessary to provide for the better safety of passengers between New-York and San Francisco.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn on Monday, the 10th June. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the resolution to alter the hour of meeting of the Senate to 11 o'clock was taken up and carried by—Yeas, 32; Nays, 11.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Overland Mail bill was made the special order for 11½ o'clock Thursday.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was taken up and sundry amendments offered. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, after alluding to the loathsome and revolting aspects of the African Slave trade, remarked: "Yet, in this age, illumined by the lights of Christian civilization, this abhorred traffic flourishes in defiant mockery of the laws, the sentiments, and the opinions of the civilized world."

To America, he continued, belongs the glory of having led the nations in their effort to suppress this odious and polluted traffic; but in this work of inhumanity, which now stains and dishonors the age, American citizens, lusting for gold, though it be soiled by blood and tears, are enacting guilty deeds which bring dishonor and shame upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed vigor a traffic which is rekindling anew on the coasts of Africa the fierceness of savage warfare, and adding "new and fiercer passions to the contests of barbarians." American ships, chartered by American citizens, manned by American seamen, furnished with "the instruments of misery and torture, manacles and fetters," forged by American artisans, are hovering on the African waters for human cargoes, or floating upon the seas, freighted with "cargoes of despair," with anguish, suffering, and death. The American flag is prostituted to cover this loathsome commerce by American citizens, who should rather pour out their hearts' blood to save that flag from such pollution and dishonor. American Christians, in shameless defience of the moral sense of mankind and the laws of their country, greedily clutch the surviving victims of this lawless and piratical traffic, and doom them, in this Christian land, to perpetual bondage. American juries, regardless alike of the laws of the country and their own sworn obligations, refuse to indict or convict the audacious pirate and felon engaged in this "work of hell, foul and dark." American jurists misconstrue, misinterpret and pervert the statutes of the country, to save the pirate from a felon's doom, to keep the victim of his crimes in perpetual servitude, and to shield the guilty purchaser of that victim from the just retribution of the violated laws of his country. American political economists clamor for the reopening of the slave traffic; and American politicians demand the modification or repeal of the laws which brand the slave trade as piracy; for these laws wound the refined and nice sensibilities of chivalric gentlemen, whose ardent souls hunger and thirst for the revival of a traffic the contemplation of which fills their heated imaginations with dazzling dreams of commercial grandeur, supremacy, and glory. American "commercial conventions" are held, "African labor associations" organized, "secret leagues" formed, and "fillibuster expeditions," in violation of neutrality laws, the faith and honor of the nation, sent to seize regions where markets may be opened for the victims of this traffic. American journals justify these deeds of piracy and blood; these acts of shameless violation of law, justice, and honor, which offend the moral sense, and defy the public opinion of an enlightened age.

Mr. WILSON then proceeded to show that the history of America bears ample evidence that the people of the United States have always been hostile to the African Slave-trade; but, in spite of their well-known and oft-repeated sentiments, and of various acts of legislation, sanctioned by the general voice of the country, American merchants fit out in our harbors slave-ships; American seamen navigate them; American citizens openly purchase and hold in perpetual bondage the surviving victims of the unhallowed trade; and the American flag, the banner of our pride, is made to conceal and protect the wrong, violence and crime; the theft of living men; the foulness and corruption of the steaming slave-deck.

He referred to the change wrought in the sentiments of at least a portion of the people of South Carolina and Georgia; grand juries refusing to indict the pirates and felons of the slaver *Echo*. Other cases were mentioned to show that the Federal authorities are set at defiance, and the laws trampled under foot. If, however, the American people would manifest their sincerity, now questioned; if they would vindicate the national character from the imputation of connivance at the violations of their acts for the suppression of the Slave-trade, they must not only enforce existing laws, but enact such statutes as the exigencies of the occasion demand. To carry more fully into effect existing laws against the Slave-trade; to fulfill our treaty stipulations; to check the traffic now prosecuted, by our countrymen, with renewed vigor, and to vindicate the tarnished honor of the country, he had introduced this bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade.

He then proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill, with such proofs as were necessary to sustain them.

The first section directs the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed five steam screw sloops-of-war, for service on the Coast of Africa, in suppressing the Slave-trade. [The vessels sent to the African waters, in compliance with the stipulations of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, being by common consent, ill-adapted to accomplish the extirpation of the Slave-traffic.]

The second section of this bill increases the bounty, authorized by the third section of the act of 1819, to be paid to officers and seamen of any commissioned vessel of the United States for each African captured and delivered to any United States Marshal, from $25 to $100. The object of this increase of bounty is to incite the officers and crews of American ships to increased efforts for the capture of African slavers.

The third section of this bill provides that the bounty of $50 now be paid to any person for lodging information with the officers of the United States that any African has been imported in violation of the law, shall be increased to $100; and that it shall be the duty of any District-Attorney to sue and obtain from any Judge or Commissioner of the United States, a warrant, directing the Marshal to bring before the Judge or Commissioner such negro, together with the person in whose custody he may be; and the Judge or Commissioner shall examine summarily the case, and if it shall be ascertained that such person of color has been brought in contrary to law, the Judge or Commissioner shall direct the Marshal to take such person into safe keeping, subject to the order of the President; and it shall further be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner, on any probable cause, to commit into custody the person in whose custody such African was found, for trial according to law. The object of this section is to quicken the zeal of persons intrusted in the suppression of the slave traffic, by increasing the bounty paid for information furnished to the Government officials, and to enlarge the powers and duties of the officers of the United States. In view of the utter failure to recapture any of the hundreds of Africans imported in the *Wanderer*, now openly held as slaves in violation of law, some further legislation is demanded.

The fourth section provides that all persons convicted of participation, directly or indirectly, in the Slave-trade, either as officers or seamen on board vessels engaged in the trade, or who may fit out or be in any way interested in fitting out or sailing any ship for the purpose of engaging in that trade, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of piracy, and punished therefor by imprisonment for life. This is a proposition to increase the penalties of fitting out vessels for the Slave-trade, by making such fitting out piracy, and to change the death penalty imposed upon officers and crews engaged in the trade to imprisonment for life. It makes persons on the land who shall be interested in fitting out slavers, pirates and felons, as guilty of the ignominious crime of slave-trading, as the crews of slavers filled with the victims of the traffic, and it increases the chances of conviction, now so difficult, by repealing the death penalty. Such change cannot fail to aid more effectually the execution of the laws.

The fifth section provides that any ship upon the seas, not a properly registered American ship, which shall display the American flag as a badge of its nationality, shall be guilty of felony, and the owners, officers, and crew thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, and the ship forfeited to the United States. The American flag is the chosen banner of the audacious Slave-trader. Under the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes against human nature. We know, the civilized world knows, that the flag of the United States is stained with the pollutions of the African slave traffic, that it is the shield of the slave pirate on every sea, under cover of which he pursues his work of human misery, despair, and death. The reports made to our Government by our ministers abroad, and our naval officers, furnish the amplest evidence that the American flag is made to cover this polluted commerce in flesh and blood.

The sixth section requires the master of every ship, before sailing for any port on the coast of Africa, to notify the Attorney of the United States for that District; and it requires the Attorney, upon receiving such notice, to examine the vessel, to ascertain whether she is designed to be engaged in the African slave-trade, and to continue such examination until her actual departure; and every ship departing, or attempting to depart, in violation of this act, shall be forfeited. This provision gives ample power to, and makes it the duty of the District-Attorneys of the United States, to institute the most searching investigations into the character of all vessels sailing for the coast of Africa. A faithful execution of this section of the bill would make it most difficult to fit out these slavers in American ports.

The seventh section of the bill provides that, when ever any American registered vessel shall be sold to a citizen of the United States, at any foreign port or place in North or South America, the West India Islands, the Cape de Verde Islands, or near the coast of Africa, the sale shall be utterly void, unless executed in the presence of a Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain a condition that the ship shall return to the United States for a new register. And if any citizen of the United States, in any such port or place, being the owner, or agent for the sale of an American ship or vessel, shall sell such ship or vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African Slave-trade, or that she is about to make a voyage to the coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter a vessel of which he may be the owner, or the agent, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, with the intent to sell such ship or vessel on that coast, every person so offending, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for any district wherein he may be brought, or afterward found, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. And it makes every charter of an American vessel, at any foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the Slave-trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the coast of Africa, unless condemned as unseaworthy, illegal.

The eighth section provides that, when any person shall lodge information with the Attorney of the district against any person for the violation of this act, by any sale or charter of any vessel contrary to the act, it shall be the duty of the Attorney to commence a prosecution against the offender, and upon conviction every such vessel shall be forfeited.

By the ninth section of the bill every owner or agent for the sale of an American ship who shall sell such ship in any of the ports aforesaid, and every purchaser of such ship shall, at the time of the execution of the instrument of writing in the nature of a bill of sale for the transfer of such ship, make oath before a Minister or Consul of the United States residing at such port or place that the said ship is not intended to be engaged in the African Slave-trade; and if any such owner, agent or purchaser, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by the acts of Congress for willful and corrupt perjury.

The seventh, eighth and ninth sections (Mr. WILSON said) were prepared and introduced into the Senate in 1854, in the form of a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, by the late JOHN M. CLAYTON. The bill unanimously passed the Senate, but this wise and beneficent measure, intended to remedy a great abuse and to check the slave traffic, was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. That House was then engaged in the great struggle to repeal the restriction upon Slavery extension, embodied in the Missouri prohibition of 1820, and had no time to act upon this humane and Christian measure. He had, therefore, incorporated this bill of Mr. CLAYTON's entire into the bill he now proposed; and, as it received the unanimous vote of the Senate in 1854, he confidently hoped it would receive the sanction of the Senate in 1850.

The British Government, with which we have, by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, entered into stipulations for the extirpation of the African slave-trade, employs commissioners or agents resident in Africa. He proposed, in the tenth section of this bill, the appointment of a commissioner to reside in Africa, whose duty it shall be to aid in the suppression of the Slave-trade, under the direction and instruction of the President of the United States. The service that an able and faithful Slave Commissioner, resident in Africa, can render to the great work of extirpating the traffic in men must be invaluable.

Mr. WILSON said, in conclusion of his speech, of which the above is a mere hasty abstract:

By existing regulations, the naval officers sent to the African waters to aid in the suppression of the illegal slave traffic, are responsible if the vessels captured are not, by a court of law, proved to be slavers. The difficulty of conviction, unless slaves are found on board, are well known. The oft-repeated failures to convict in such cases are well known to the naval officers, and cannot fail to repress their zeal, and thus restrain their action. By the eleventh section I propose to release the naval officers from any responsibility for arresting any vessel suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and thereby leave them free to exercise their own judgments in making arrests, uninfluenced by any apprehensions of legal prosecutions.

It is proposed, Mr. President, by the enactment of this bill, to construct five steam sloops-of-war for service in the African waters, "to assist," in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, "in scourging from the seas the worst pirates which ever infested them;" to release the naval officers from any legal responsibilities for the capture of suspected slavers not proved to be slavers by the courts; to incite the zeal of officers and crews by increasing fourfold the bounty for captures; to send a Commissioner to Africa to baffle the schemes of the flesh-jobbers on land and sea; to make the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy; to facilitate the conviction of the slave pirates of land and sea, by changing the penalty from death to imprisonment for life; to make the display of the American flag as a badge of nationality by a not legally registered American ship felony, the penalty of which is imprisonment of the crew and the forfeiture of the vessel; to make the sale of American ships on the coast of Africa illegal, and to require the sellers and purchasers of American vessels in any foreign port—in North or South America, the West India Islands, and the Cape de Verde Islands—to make oath that such vessels are not intended to be engaged in the Slave trade; to forbid the abuse of consular sea-letters, by vessels sold abroad, by requiring them to return to the United States for new registers before making voyages to the African coast; and to enlarge the powers and increase the duties of the judicial officers of the United States in the examination of ships intended to sail for the ports of Africa, and in the arrest and examination of colored persons imported in violation of the laws of the country.

Such, Mr. President, are the provisions proposed to be incorporated into the statutes of the Republic, by the enactment of this bill. Existing statutes, however wisely framed, are inadequate to meet the necessities of the present. They have not only failed to preserve unsullied the American flag upon the seas, and to prevent American ships, navigated by American seamen, from participating in the guilty commerce in flesh and blood between Africa and Cuba and Brazil, but they have failed to preserve American soil from the polluting tread of imported African barbarians. I move the reference of this bill to the Judiciary Committee, and I ask the members of that Committee to give to it their earnest attention and favorable consideration. Should it have the favor of the Committee, should it receive the sanction of Congress and the approval of the President, and should its provisions be rigorously enforced by the Executive and Judicial officers of the Government, it will, I am sure contribute something to check the participation of our countrymen in an accursed and abhorred commerce, to vindicate the fame of our country, now tarnished, and to promote the final extinction of a traffic which now pains the ear of the Christian and civilized world with the agonizing moans of the despairing, suffering, dying sons and daughters of Africa.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the relief of THOMAS J. PAGE, of the United States Navy. Referred.

The bill for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds was made the special order for Saturday.

A large number of House bills were read twice and referred.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he had no intention of participating in this debate, for he considered that the enunciator of principles so just and so proper needed no support from him. But these principles, which involve the fundamental principles of the Government, are not only assailed and condemned, but large bodies of persons holding them have been denounced as entertaining schemes unfriendly to the existence of the Government, and his own humble authority has been brought in to swell this mighty current. Approving these resolutions, as he did, he felt it his duty to defend them. The first objection is that they are abstractions. That is a great mistake. There is a terrible practicality about them. There is a vitality in them that is shaking our social, political and even moral systems to their very foundations. They are struggling to be recognized, and upon their recognition depends the peace and safety of the States. But if these resolutions are abstractions, they are scarcely less worthy of consideration. The great question is, Are they true? He referred to the characteristic of American people,—that they judged of danger by the badness of a principle. One of the greatest of our own statesmen, who has been called the father of the Constitution, said he held this jealousy of danger to be the first duty of the citizen. They who advocated these resolutions wished to avoid all danger by denying the bad principles, and did not wish a bad principle to fortify itself by precedents. It is our duty to see danger as a danger at a distance, and warn the country of it. When opposition was made to the incorporation of new principles and bad principles it will not do get rid of it by crying abstraction. He then referred to the fifth resolution, as this was the one objected to. With the alteration of a few words he approved of it It was the duty of the Government to protect the people in the States and Territories, and everywhere, to the extent of its constitutional power. It is for this principle that governments are instituted among men. It is the corner-stone of all social fabrics of every age. It is fair that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) only objected to its application in the Territories, and not to the universal property. This is a duty which belongs to every government equally. It is the price of obedience and allegiance, and without it no people and no men, can or ought to submit to any form of Government on earth. But this is denied here in the Nineteenth Century for the first time, and it is said that the assertion of that principle by the Charleston Convention is a disunion measure, and if insisted upon it must necessarily overturn the union of these States. If that be true then the union of these States cannot stand by the Constitutions of the States, and does not stand on principles upon which all ages have stood. We not only govern our own people in our own territory to the extent of our own jurisdiction, but both political parties declared it the duty of this Government to protect its citizens not only within the territorial jurisdiction, but to the uttermost parts of the earth. Both parties are so anxious to obtain the vote of naturalized citizens that they have extended the principle everywhere. You can go to China or to Russia; you can make war on Germany to protect your naturalized citizens, though you are incapable of lifting your hands when you are called upon to protect the lives, liberty and property of your own people on your own soil. He admitted the principle laid down by these Conventions at Charleston and Chicago as one of great obligation. We have a right to protect our citizens everywhere, in every clime and country, and at all times. By these laws of nations we have a right to protect our naturalized citizens under the same conditions. While these rights are so general they are subject to another modification. It is sometimes better for a State to submit to the wrong to one of its citizens than to endanger the safety of the whole. The right to be protected must be ascertained by the law of nations, and not by our laws, institutions and political platforms. But when ascertained and clearly fixed, nothing but the direst necessity or inability can relieve any Government from this great duty of protecting its people in their rights of person, of liberty, and of property. We have done this; we have followed our citizens to all parts of the earth, wherever our flag floats, wherever we have jurisdiction. In your own country, and, by the laws of nations, out of your own country, it is the duty of the Republic to vindicate and protect the humblest citizen of the land, and you can find no spot of ground upon which it is not thus the duty of Government, except upon the Territories of the United States of America. That is the only place where it is not the duty. Why is it that where we have exclusive jurisdiction by our Constitution that its powers cannot be used to protect the rights of persons and property of every human being under them? For what have we Governors and Legislatures? For what have we judges, courts, armies and navies, and the power to repress insurrection and repel invasion? What is this whole machinery, if you take away this principle so essential to human happiness and preservation? Strike out that, and what have you? Nothing whatever. We hear a great deal of talk about popular rights and the sovereignty of the people, all of which will do very well for a Fourth of July oration; but if we have a Government which protects itself against violence from abroad, and against disturbances of the people within, that is its chief glory. But when we inquire into this system of Government, the philosophical inquirer will see behind the scales of Justice the gleaming sword. You may take the most trifling article of property, or the most simple right in any State of this Union, and the entire power of the Government will be called upon to protect it, if necessary. There is no power in this country, or in the people, to defeat any man from a constitutional right, neither by insurrection, nor craft, nor cunning. Law alone is sovereign in America. Mr. TOOMBS referred to the taking of a fugitive from Boston down State-street back to the Senate. This was the majesty of law. But the law cannot go into the Territories. It can go anywhere else, but it is said it cannot go there. He had stated that this principle could go by its universality everywhere, and he would now show that it had often been carried into the Territories. We asserted this duty in relation to the Northwest Territory, and gave them a form of Government, and put the power into the hands of Judges, and declared what they might do and what they should not do. The first exercise of this power was to cover the cession of Tennessee. The power was put in the hands of thirteen judges, who might take the laws of any State for their government. What had become of the sovereigns? A sovereign is one who knows no law and can govern himself. But one thing is certain. People who are governed by laws of others are not sovereigns. That disposes of that question. The next acquisition made by this Republic was in 1803. What did we do then? We undertook by treaty to protect the inhabitants of that Territory acquired from the French, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. We pledged our faith to France and these people that we would protect them in their lives and property, until we thought proper to admit them in the family of States. That was the way we started under JEFFERSON. Did we have any authority to protect these people? There is protection in the Territories and protection under treaties, and made in pursuance thereof. We pledged the power of the Government to protect these people in all their rights, while in the Territories. Congress passed a law in 1803, authorizing a person to take charge of the Government. Congress gave to any person the President might select all the authority held by the Governor-General of Louisiana under the French. Where was the sovereignty of these gentlemen? Glorious sovereignty, indeed! It was such sovereignty as the Queen of the Antilles has to-day. There was the protection which he had described brought into this Territory under a treaty, and also by a law of Congress in 1803. It is well known they had property in slaves in 1803 A year afterward Congress passed another law, putting another Governor in that country, and putting the Government into the hands of a Governor and thirteen councilors selected by the President. Here was an organized Government and here was popular sovereignty. A people who had no more control over their own Government than the slaves have on a plantation in Louisiana; not a particle. Congress undertook the duty of protection, in what they deemed the most appropriate way. They continued to make amendments to this Government until they came into the Union. No man doubted then, not until fifty years after, that Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the territories. They governed them with an exclusive jurisdiction, decided all the laws. There is another remarkable fact as to this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the territories. In 1804 Louisiana was divided into two territories for convenience sake. There were a very few people in that last Territory, and Congress, by an act in 1804, said that the Governor of Indiana should make laws, and some of them are in existence to this day, so they were not governed by their own laws even, but by the people of another Territory; and yet, after that, people talk of the sovereignty of the people in the Territories of the United States, and that precedent of the people of this Government, until this day, has been universally followed and admitted within the limitations of your own Constitution. Thus, in 1804, they shut out the African Slave-trade. That they had a right to do. Then they cut off carrying of slaves from any State into the Territory for sale. That is a doubtful power. But they declared the right, and admitted the right of every inhabitant of the States to carry slaves into the Territories to hold, in order to settle up, and they did so there. That was JEFFERSON's rule, and the rule of the Congress of 1804. Yet the Republican Party say that these men were their fathers, and they want to bring back the Government to the good old days of JEFFERSON and MADISON. It was declared by the law of 1804 that no slaves should be carried into the Territory, except by an inhabitant of the United States, and that law is in force to-day, where it has not been abrogated by the Constitution or the provisions of the State Government. From time to time in forming Territorial governments they have continued all the laws that were enforced in the Territories before. Therefore, throughout the Governments of JEFFERSON and MADISON and MONROE, up to 1820, this principle of the duty of the Government was acknowledged, to protect the lives, liberty and property,—Slavery included,—of the people of every foot of country from the Balize to latitude 49°, and from the Missouri River to the Pacific. You can go now to protect Frenchmen and Dutchmen wherever they go; to call for the whole power of the country to protect everybody but your own people, in your own Territories. Our next acquisition was Florida. By the treaty of 1819 we made the engagement of protection, and if there were no such stipulation the principle would stand by the laws of nations. Nobody questioned the right of Congress to control them in a territorial condition, and it was asserted in every possible form for fifty years, holding by treaty, as well as by constitution and by law, the right to govern them. The governed them with humanity and justice, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Our next acquisition was New-Mexico, leaving out Texas, which came in as a sovereign herself. The acquisition of New-Mexico and California was by successful war. But we bound ourselves by the same stipulations to protect these people in their lives, liberty and property, and in the religion they professed, until they became strong enough to enter the community of States. Therefore the duty of Congress to protect them is a constitutional duty, imposed by the treaty of Hidalgo Guadalupe. That duty is the Higher Law—the only Higher Law he recognized, because by the Constitution, by treaties and by laws made in pursuance thereof, it is the supreme law of the land. If party platforms come against it they must go down; if politicians come against it they must go down. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and by that Constitution protection is made a duty, and the whole power of the Government pledged to sustain it. Yet he was called upon to argue the right of the people to protection in the territories. A certain Englishman once said in Parliament that he would appeal to the good sense of the people on some question. His opponent replied that he would appeal to their nonsense, and beat him ten to one. So he would appeal to the Constitution, and to the laws of Congress for fifty years. But others would perhaps appeal to the nonsense of the people, and beat him. He then referred to the question whether the people in these Territories become sovereigns by act of organization. Then it made no difference whether they were conquered or not, they became sovereigns, and he was called upon to prove that the conquerors were bound to give protection to the life and liberty of the conquered. This doctrine, called Popular Sovereignty, might be worshipped without any idolatry, for nothing of the kind has ever been seen like it in Heaven or upon the earth below, or even if we continue the journey downward. The North declared that they intended to prohibit the occupation of that country by people holding slaves. There was no difficulty about Squatter Sovereignty, no difficulty about anybody's rights. But the North, having the majority, determined to do this for political power. Not that they cared for the negro. The South objected to this. They said it was their Territory as much as anybody's. They had fought for it, and they would not submit to it. But the North said Slavery must not go there. It was a great evil and wrong. He had no doubt but GARRISON was an honest man. He says the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell, and he would have nothing to do with it. That was logical, and he could respect him. He would like to hear him argue the question, even down in his own State, (Georgia.) Finally it was said there was a Mexican decree abolishing Slavery. Then the question arose whether it was abrogated by the conquest. But gold was discovered in California, and hundreds of thousands went there, and it settled itself from every portion of the earth, and in two years she presented herself for admission as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. California did not claim the right to make a State Government; she acknowledged fealty and asserted no sovereignty. No sovereignty was claimed or acknowledged. Congress exercised undoubted authority, and waived its right to give a preliminary Government. That is the whole of the case. There was no submission of the authority of the United States. Look at the act of 1803. What where the limits of these sovereigns? Their Territory extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from Florida to the Gulf. Were they lords of all they surveyed? If they were they were sovereign over something and entitled to some sort of possession. But Congress divided the Terrory again and again, until now, and yet we are told these people are sovereign. He did not ask for any Slave Code, and never saw the day he wanted one. He simply wanted protection.

Mr. TOOMBS then referred at length to the acts organizing New-Mexico and Utah, to show that Squatter Sovereignty was not recognized, and he also examined the Kansas-Nebraska act, to show that it was intended to prevent intervention against Slavery. They agreed to organize the Territories, leaving the power of the people to be decided by the Supreme Court. The decision had been made. He demanded the bond, and those who refused to abide by the decision of the Court were false to their pledge. The Dred Scott decision compelled all Democrats to yield to its terms in spite of the Platform of 1844 and of '48; in spite of the Compromise Measures of '50; in spite of the legislation of '54, or the Platform of '56. He hooted at the idea that because Congress could invest the Territories with power to protect property that they could destroy it. Congress, after the passage of the Kansas act, intervened to set aside the oppressive acts of the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas. He called on all parties to respect the decision of the Supreme Court and especially on Democrats, who had made a bargain to do so. He quoted from Mr. DOUGLAS' speech of July 2, 1856, in which he said if the Constitution carried Slavery, let it go. No power on earth could prevent it. Mr. CASS held the same view. There was no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Kansas act, but there was a difference as to the effect of the bill growing out of a different view as to the effect of the Constitution, which it was agreed to leave to the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. TOOMBS repeated time and again that he called on Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends to stand up to their bargain, and not to attempt to cheat the South of its rights by indirection, by unfriendly legislation. He reviewed at length the Dred Scott decision to show that it sustained to the fullest extent the right of Slavery to protection in the Territories. He had no idea that Mr. DOUGLAS' prediction that the Union would be dissolved if this doctrine was enforced, would be fulfilled. He thought the Union could stand a little more than that. The Government could not be destroyed. Justice and truth would preserve it; but if the dissolution of the Union was to result from this protection, let it come. He would adhere to no Government that refused to grant him the protection it owed him. Mr. TOOMBS read from Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport speech to show that he asserted that the people of the Territories could exclude Slavery in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, which was in direct opposition to his speech of July, 1856. He accused Mr. DOUGLAS of playing at the game of "heads I win, tails you lose," and seeking by craft and cunning to do what it was not boldness to do by open and manly effort. That was not the bargain, and the Government could not be maintained without observance of good faith. If the Territories would not obey the fundamental law of the land, he would take the government from them, and give them one that would. He said the true issue had been avoided. The Senator from Mississippi (BROWN) clamored for a law that would do him no good, and the Senator from Illinois clamored against a law that would do him no harm. Non-intervention had been confounded with squatter sovereignty, and the rights of the South in the Territories with a Slave code. He controverted Mr. BROWN's position that the Territories, by the exercise of taxing power, might keep slaves out. The Slave code afforded no remedy. He would not give a code of laws to be administered by a set of men who, in refusing protection where it owed it, had showed themselves unfit to be trusted. In conclusion, he called on his political friends to put the stamp of disapproval on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. There was a gleam of light coming from Chicago. Acæon had been devoured by his own dogs. He called on the Democracy to unite against the Common foe.

The last part of Mr. TOOMBS' speech was not very well heard, but understood as vindicating the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston, and urging their return to Baltimore with the view of uniting to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) read a brief legal argument against the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) corrected some statements in the speech of Mr. TOOMBS, relating to himself personally.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained briefly that he should vote for most of these resolutions.

Mr. HALE should not trouble himself with what was the regular wing of the Democratic Party at Charleston, but could tell his Northern Democratic friends that the Southern wing always would control it. They were sent here for practical legislation, not to discuss dogmas. If Senators could only get somebody to sit alongside as a sort of tender to read extracts, these speeches would last till the next Presidential election. The great idea of English liberty was freedom of the Judiciary; the great object of the Federal Constitution was the establishment of an independent judiciary. He charged that the action of the Democracy was to defeat the action of the founders of the Government in this respect. The Democratic Party had filled up the bench with politicians, and worse than that, sought to make the Supreme Court a sort of stakeholder between the contending factions of party. He denied that the Dred Scott decision bound everybody on the political questions at issue. He next argued to show that the ordinance of 1787 had been reaffirmed after the adoption of the Constitution during the administration of Gen. WASHINGTON. He further remarked that Indiana petitioned Congress for permission to have Slavery, but that the Committee, of which JOHN RANDOLPH was Chairman, reported unfavorably upon it.

Mr PUGH said Slavery did exist in Indiana nevertheless, and by virtue of territorial legislation. Congress did not act on the petition for Slavery.

Mr. HALE said that Indiana had done a good many things of which he did not approve. The fact was as he had stated, that Indiana asked Congress to allow her to bring in slaves, and Congress did not comply.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) made an explanation in regard to the action of Indiana, showing that she held and protected slaves in defiance of the ordinance of 1787.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

The Speaker laid before the House a special message of the President, similar to that communicated to the Senate on Saturday, recommending further legislation in regard to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said in addition to the slaves recaptured by the *Mohawk*, unofficial information had been received that another cargo had been seized on the coast of Cuba. Hence there should be prompt action on the part of Congress. It appeared to him that the only additional legislation required was an explanation and construction of the act heretofore passed. His motion and the message were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SOMES, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who has served in the army for a period of five years, although not in any of the wars in which the country has been engaged.

Other bills were introduced in relation to bounty lands.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the President was requested to furnish the House the information recently received relative to the Chinese Coolie trade.

Mr. WELLS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution providing for a fine and imprisonment for the purchase of Africans imported into the country in violation of the law for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Objection being made the resolution lies over.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June.

Much confusion was consequent, and an ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment substituting the 18th, which Mr. MONTGOMERY accepted, but refused a further amendment by Mr. SHERMAN, providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted—126 against 55.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the enlargement of the branch of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order on and after Thursday.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Homestead bill as amended by the Senate and substituted therefor the original House bill by 104 against 59. So the subject will again go to the Senate.

The House passed the Senate bill with an amendment to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the Navy. It gives them an average of twenty-five per centum over the present salaries.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill.

The proceedings throughout were more than ordinarily turbulent.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the reputation of the House and country would be promoted by an adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN wanted to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Adjourned.

The Robberies in Boston.

DEPREDATIONS BY POLICEMEN—POSTPONEMENT OF THEIR TRIAL.

The Boston *Courier* tells the following story of the robberies lately perpetrated in that city by policemen and the manner of their detection:

On Thursday night the store of S. H. NEWMAN, No. 41 Court street, was entered, and a coat and a pair of pantaloons were stolen. On Friday the stolen articles were found at the house of JAMES MCCRILLIS, No. 377 Harrison-avenue, who was discharged from the police force about two years ago, on a suspicion of his having been connected with the robbery of a store. Since his discharge from the police he has been keeping a disreputable house on Harrison-avenue. It is said that the police were informed that the stolen property was in the possession of MCCRILLIS by his wife. He was arrested on Friday evening by Deputy Chief HAM and detective officer WRIGHT, and lodged in the Tombs. Mr. HAM had an interview with him, and questioned him about the robbery. MCCRILLIS owned that it was committed by members of the police department. Mr. HAM had suspected this, as he had been cautioned by some person to be on his guard. MCCRILLIS would not make any statement in regard to the matter, and Mr. HAM arrested ISAAC B. HUTCHINS and JETHRO H. GOODWIN of the second station, when they came in from their beats that night at 1 o'clock on suspicion, and kept them in custody until morning. They were then taken to the Chief's office, and searched in separate rooms. They found on HUTCHINS a bunch of skeleton keys and a loaded pistol, with which he threatened to take his own life. The Chief of Police told him that his case was bad, and HUTCHINS pretended to make a clean breast of it, implicating many other officers, who, he stated, had been for several years in the habit of entering stores with false keys and in other ways, and stealing all kinds of merchandise in small quantities. Nothing was found on GOODWIN, and he refused to make any statement. An investigation before the Mayor and Committee on Police—Aldermen ATKINS, AMORY, and CRANE—was had on Saturday, and all the officers implicated by HUTCHINS (twelve at the second station, and one at the first and eighth) were ordered to appear at the City Hall. The investigation was commenced in the morning at the Mayor's office, and lasted until about 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

Each officer was conducted to the room, informed of the charge against him, and allowed to make his own statement, He was then confronted with HUTCHINGS, who was allowed to question him. Some of them denied the charges of HUTCHINS entirely, and he failed to sustain them. It appeared from their statements that they have entered the store of Messrs. John K. Rogers, Brodhead & Co., on Tremont-street; Jackman's, Dock square; Bean & Clayton, Merriam, Henry Atkins & Son, South Market-street, Bates & Goldthwait, Coburn's, on Court-street, Lyman Tucker's, Hopkins, etc., and taken therefrom little articles, such as tea, cigars, sugar, boots, etc. In some cases, as the amounts taken were very small, the thefts were not discovered by the proprietors. They state that it will not amount to more than two or three hundged dollars in all. Some stores have been entered a dozen times, and small articles stolen. HUTCHINGS and GOODWIN were kept in close custody during the investigation, and the others were allowed the freedom of the building.

After the examination, a long consultation was had, and the Committee finally concluded to discharge from the Department seven of the officers examined, suspend three, and retain four in office. The names of the officers discharged are: Wm. Lassell, Isaac B. Hutchins, Jethro H. Goodwin, Joseph H. Kingsley, Milton Harris, of the Second Station; Daniel M. Hill, of the First Station; and Jeremiah K. Cilley, of the Eighth (Harbor) Station. Stephen L. Lewis, Sylvester Brown and Joseph W. Coombs were suspended, and Samuel B. Ross, John E. Bartlett, J. Sumner Gove and Mark Chase were retained on duty.

It was also decided to retain in custody HUTCHINS, LASSELL, GOODWIN and MCCRILLIS, and warrants were accordingly issued on which they were committed to the Tombs. LASSELL is charged with breaking and entering HOLTON's shoe-store on Court-street, on the night of April 28, and larceny therefrom. HUTCHINS and GOODWIN are charged with breaking and entering the clothing-store of SAMUEL H. NEWMAN, No. 41 Court-street, and larceny of a suit of clothes therefrom on the night of May 17. MCCRILLIS is charged with receiving the clothes stolen from NEWMAN's store.

HUTCHINS, GOODWIN and LASSELL were taken to the jail at about 11¾ o'clock, in charge of detective officers WRIGHT and HEATH, and at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning they were all bailed out by Judge WELLS, of the Police Court, bonds in $1,000 each being required, with two sureties in each case. They are all held to appear for examination in the Police Court this morning, at 10 A. M.

MCCRILLIS is still in confinement, having failed to obtain bail. He remarked to some person on Saturday, that when the whole story came out it *would make the people's hair stand on end*. He is said to be implicated in the robbery of GRANT's store on Washington-street. He is to have an examination to-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Monday, May 21.

HUTCHINS, GOODWIN and LASELL, the three Police robbers, were before the Police Court this morning, and the cases post poned till Wednesday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

TELEGRAMS ONE DAY LATER.

STATE OF MONEY AND TRADE.

Decrease in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 21.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 9th, *via* Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The news is one day later than that by the *Adriatic* at New-York, but presents no items of importance beyond a decrease in the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent.

LONDON, Thursday, A. M.

The *Times* City Article, dated last evening says: "This being settling day the Consols Market opened with great firmness, but subsequently declined. Although a further considerable amount of gold was taken to the Bank, it is considered certain that the rate of discount will be reduced ½, or perhaps 1 ₱ cent. Political considerations exercised some influence during the day, owing to the smallness of the ministerial majority last night, and the currency of rumors that further opposition is contemplated on the paper question. Money was in fair supply at the Bank, but there was no demand. The gold taken to the Bank to day amounted to £130,000.

PARIS, Thursday—A. M.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Supreme Council of Commerce, appointed for the execution of the treaty with England, assembled on Monday last, and will in future meet on Monday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

LONDON, Thursday.

The Grand Trunk Railway second debentures, amounting to over £1,000,000, are nearly all taken up at 80 to 84.

The *Times* has a disparaging leader on the commercial treaty, and recommends the prohibition of French paper unless the prohibiting duty on paper is removed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday—P. M.

COTTON market steady; sales yesterday and today 18,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. BREADSTUFFS quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. TALLOW nominal. PRODUCE generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday—P. M.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ ₱ cent.

Consols closed to-day at 95¼@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜@95½ for account.

Holders of TEA demand an advance, owing to reports of unfavorable news from China.

Treaty of Amity and Commerce Between Russia and Japan.

Le Nord publishes the text of the treaty recently concluded by Russia with the Japanese Government, ratifications of which were exchanged at Jeddo on the 20th August, 1859.

The following are the essential points of the treaty:

ARTICLE 1. Abrogates the treaties of Simoda and Nagasaki of the 24th October, 1857.

ART. 2. The Emperor of all the Russias shall have the right to appoint a diplomatic agent at the Court of his Majesty, the Taikoun of Japan, who may be accredited as Ambassador, Envoy, Minister or *Chargé d'Affaires*, and shall be entitled to a permanent residence at Jeddo. On entering upon the duties of his office, he shall have the right to visit freely and at any time all other parts of the Japanese Empire, a right which shall equally appertain to the Consul-General of Russia.

The same privileges are accorded to the diplomatic agent and Consul of Japan on the part of Russia.

ART. 3. Provides for the opening of the following ports, in addition to those already opened of Hakodate and Nagasoki:

The port of Kanagawa, in the bay of Boussion, on the 1st July, 1859. The port of Hiogo, in the bay of Session, on the 1st January, 1863. In lieu of the port of Simoda, which is to be closed six months after the opening of the port of Kanagawa, the Japanese Government agrees to open on the 1st January, 1860, a convenient port on the western side of the island of Nippon.

ART. 4. In any or all of these ports opened to American commerce, the Russian Government may keep consuls or consulary agents.

ART. 5. In the five above-mentioned ports, Russians may temporarily or permanently reside, lease or buy property, erect churches, houses, storages; the localities to be selected by the Russian consul, in consultation with the Japanese Government officers.

ART. 6. In the City of Yedo, after the 1st January, 1862, and in the City of Osaka, after the 1st January, 1863, Russians shall only be permitted to sojourn to trade, and engage in the pursuits of commerce.

ART. 7. Guarantees free worship and undisturbed exercise of their religion to all Russians residing in Japan.

ART. 8. Fixes the distance from each city, beyond which the Russian residents of such city shall not be allowed to penetrate.

Churches and hotels are open to all.

ART. 9. The commerce between the Russians and Japanese shall be entirely free, without intervention of the authorities of either Government. Russians may engage Japanese in their employ, and *vice versa*.

ART. 10. Duties shall be levied on imported and exported merchandise, in accordance with the annexed tariff, at so many per cent. on the value thereof. If the Japanese Custom-house officers cannot agree with the merchant on the value of such merchandise, they may offer to purchase it from him at the price they have fixed upon it. If the merchant will not consent to this, he shall be bound to pay according to the Custom-house valuation. If, on the contrary, he accepts the proposition, he shall receive the whole amount immediately. Russian merchandise, when once the duties upon it have been paid at such ports as are open to commerce, can be transported by Japanese to all other places without any additional charges of whatever nature.

ART. 11. Prohibits the importation of opium.

ART. 12. Arms of all descriptions shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and to strangers. The exportation of cargoes of rice and wheat is prohibited; but these articles may be sold in sufficient quantities to Russian residents for their own use, and to Russian ships for their crews and their passengers.

If, owing to the quantity of copper which has been found, the Japanese Government should judge it possible to put it into market, it shall be sold at public auction.

ART. 13. All foreign coins shall be taken in Japan according to their weight and intrinsic value, when compared to that of Japanese coins of same quality. Money of all descriptions may be exported (except the Japanese copper coin.)

ART. 14. Difficulties between Russians and Japanese shall be tried by the Russian Consul conjointly with the Japanese authorities; Russian offenders to be punished according to Russian law, and the Japanese according to the laws of their country.

ART. 15. The treaties between the two Governments shall not be revised before the 1st July, 1872.

ART. 16. All rights and privileges, which may be hereafter accorded to other nations, shall at the same time extend to the Russians, without any further negotiations.

ART. 17. The present treaty shall be in force from and after the 1st July, 1859.

Made and signed at Yedo, the 7th August, in the year of grace, 1858.

State of Sentiment in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PESTH, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

We had yesterday another grand national demonstration in this city. A solemn service for the repose of the soul of the late revered Count SZECHENYI was celebrated in the Catholic cathedral, and the venerable Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, who is Primate of Hungary, came to Pesth expressly to officiate at it. The church was decked with black hangings, and a vast catafalque was erected, which was guarded by about three hundred students carrying torches. The sacred edifice was crammed to suffocation, and in the gathering were the greatest, the noblest, the most patriotic of the land. But the crowd inside was nothing to that which was collected without. The latter, according to the most trustworthy calculation, consisted of at least 80,000 or 90,000 souls, and it filled not only the vast space in front of the church, but the square of the Varos haz (town-hall) as well. During all the time the service lasted, which was full two hours, this huge multitude stood bareheaded and maintained a solemn silence. All the shops of the city and all the public establishments were closed all day long, and almost everybody was dressed in the na-

tional mourning costume. Altogether, the demonstration was magnificent and imposing.

After the service a deputation of the Academy, headed by Count Dasnoyer, the President, waited on the Cardinal Archbishop, Monsignor Sibrowsky, to thank him for having officiated. The venerable prelate, in a neatly-turned speech, replied that, as a Hungarian, he felt bound to join his countrymen in paying honor to the memory of the patriot whom the nation was mourning. A vast crowd, headed by the students, also went to the Archiepiscopal Palace to thank the Primate, and, a deputation having been admitted to his presence, he delivered a speech, in which he said that patriotism and faith were necessarily united, and that by their union neither could ever perish. The deputation repeated the substance of the harangue to the crowd, and it was hailed with thundering cheers. The students and the people then sang the "*Szozat*," "Be ever faithful to the country, O, Magyars!" and then dispersed.

In the evening a multitude again assembled, and went to the Hotel of the Angel-Kiralyne (Hotel of the Queen of England,) to pay their respects to the two young Counts Szechenyi, Emil and Eugen, sons of the deceased patriot. The young noblemen were made to come on to the balcony, and they were received with rapturous applause. The elder expressed their thanks, and declared that they would always consider it a duty to imitate their father in devotion to the country.

In their visits to the Archbishop and the Counts Szechenyi, the crowd raised constant cries of "*Eljen a haza!*" "*Eljen Kossuth!*" "*Eljen Szechenyi!*" (= Hurrah for me country, for Kossuth and for Szechenyi.") The cries for Kossuth prove that, though years have passed away since he was driven into exile, he still retains as firmly as ever all his hold on the people's hearts. This demonstration in his honor on this occasion was the more significant from the fact that certain persons have been making an attempt to create a prejudice against him by representing that he did not act well towards Szechenyi in 1848-9. The brave Magyars justly hold that the trifling circumstance of having differed from Szechenyi is not sufficient to deprive Kossuth of their gratitude and love.

An American Historian in London.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, on the 6th inst., a fair representation of the better classes of English society was present, including Cabinet ministers, peers, members of Parliament, authors, artists, &c. Among other names honored by the President, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, was that of Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, the American historian, now prosecuting historical researches in Europe. Sir Charles said:

The next toast is "the interests of literature," a subject connected with no country; and in reference to which I have great pleasure in paying a just tribute to a distinguished American writer, Mr. Motley, who this day honors us with his presence. Mr. Motley's well-known work, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, has earned for its accomplished author the reputation of historical accuracy, philosophical largeness of treatment, and clearness and vigor of style, while to the lovers of an enlightened freedom it offers the charm of a heartfelt sympathy in its subject. [Cheers.]

Mr. Motley responded: I rise to express my gratitude and my embarrassment. I came here to feast my eyes and my ears, to admire the works of English genius which adorn the walls, and to listen to those men whose eloquence has delighted us to night, and has so often rung through Europe. [Cheers.] But I came to listen and to admire only; for most unfortunately I have neither the habit nor the gift of public speech, and it is only for the sake of thanking you most fervently, but most briefly and simply, for the honor you bestow in mentioning my name before so distinguished an assembly, that I venture to rise at all. Some one of your own illustrious authors should have responded to the toast of "Literature"—some one to the manner born. And yet I believe that no true-hearted American can ever account himself quite a foreigner when his foot treads the soil of Britain. [Cheers.] For myself I can only say that the innumerable acts of kindness, the warm-hearted friendly offices bestowed upon me, very, very far above my humble deserts, during my residence in this land, would require far more eloquent lips than mine, adequately to acknowledge them. I have only then to confess myself an honest bankrupt in ability to express or repay my obligations. I beg you once more to accept my most respectful thanks, and to assure you that your true English kindness is registered where every day I turn the leaf to read it. [Cheers.]

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Schism in the Democratic Party—Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Crawfordville, Ga., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th instant was received last night, and I promptly respond to your call as clearly and fully as a heavy press of business engagements will permit. I shall endeavor to be no less pointed and explicit than candid. You do not, in my judgment, over-estimate the importance of the questions now pressing upon the public mind, growing out of the disruption of the Charleston Convention. While I was not greatly surprised at that result, considering the elements of its composition, and the general distemper of the times, still I deeply regret it, and with you look with intense interest to the consequences. What is done cannot be undone or amended; that must remain irrevocable. It would, therefore, be as useless as ungracious to indulge in any reflection as to whose fault the rupture was owing to. Perhaps, and most probably, undue excitement and heat of passion, in pursuit of particular ends connected with the elevation or overthrow of particular rivals for preferment, more than any strong desire, guided by cool judgment, so necessary on such occasions to advance the public good, was the real cause of the rupture. Be that as it may, however, what is now to be done, and what is the proper course to be taken? To my mind the course seems to be clear.

A State Convention should be called at an early day, and that Convention should consider the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, with "the sober second thought," and determine whether to send a representative to Richmond or Baltimore. The correct determination, as I view it, will depend upon another; and that is, whether the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories ought to be adhered to, or abandoned by the South. This is a very grave and serious question, and ought not to be decided rashly or intemperately. No such small matters as the promotion of this or that individual, however worthy or unworthy, ought to enter into its consideration. It is a great subject of public polity, affecting the vast interests of the present and future. It may be unnecessary and entirely useless for me to obtrude my views upon this question, in advance of the meeting of such Convention, upon whom its decision may primarily devolve. I cannot, however, comply with your request, without doing so to a limited extent at least. This I shall do. In the first place, then, I assume, as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, that non-intervention, as stated, has been for many years received, recognized and acted upon as the settled doctrine of the South.

By non-intervention, I mean the principle, that Congress shall pass no law upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, either for or against it, in any way—that they shall not interfere or act upon it at all—or, in the express words of Mr. Calhoun, the great Southern leader, that Congress shall "leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self government place it." This has been eminently a Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech in the Senate, on the 27th of June, 1848; and, after two years of discussion, was adopted as the basis of the adjustment finally made in 1850. It was the demand of the South, put forth by the South, and since its establishment has been again and again affirmed and reaffirmed as the settled policy of the South, by party conventions and State Legislatures in every form that a people can give authoritative expressions to their will and wishes. This cannot now be a matter of dispute. It is history, as indelibly fixed upon the record as the fact that the colony of Georgia was settled under the auspices of Oglethorpe, or that the war of the American revolution was fought in resistance to the unjust claim of power on the part of the British Parliament.

[I refer to this matter of history connected with the subject under consideration, barely as a starting-point—to show how we stand in relation to it. It is not a new question. It has been up before, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been decided—decided and settled just as the South asked that it should be—not, however, without great effort and a prolonged struggle. The question now is, shall the South abandon her own position in that decision and settlement? This is the question virtually presented by the action of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and the grounds upon which they based their action; or, stated in other words, it amounts to this: whether the Southern States, after all that has taken place on the subject, should now reverse their previous course, and demand Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, as a condition of their remaining longer in the Union? For I take it for granted, that it would be considered by all as the most mischievous folly to make the demand, unless we intend to push the issue to its ultimate and legitimate results. Shall the South, then, make this demand of Congress, and when made, in case of failure to obtain it, shall she secede from the Union, as a portion of her delegates (some under instructions, and some from their own free will) seceded from the Convention, on their failure to get it granted them?

Thus stands the naked question, as I understand it, presented by the action of the seceders, in its full dimensions—its length, breadth, and depth—in all its magnitude.

It is presented, not to the Democratic Party alone; it is true a convention of that party may first act on it, but it is presented to the country, to the whole people of the South, of all parties. And men of all parties should duly and timely consider it, for they may all have to take sides on it, sooner or later.

It rises in importance high above any party organization of the present day, and it may, and ought to, if need be, sweep them all from the board. My judgment is against the demand. If it were a new question, presented in its present light for the first time, my views upon it might be different from what they are. It is known to you and the country that the policy of *non-intervention*, as established at the instance of the South, was no favorite one of mine. As to my position upon it, and the doctrine now revived, when they were original and open questions, as well as my present views, I will cite you to an extract of a speech made by me in Augusta, in July last, on taking final leave of my constituents. I could not restate them more clearly or more briefly. In speaking of and reviewing this matter, I then said:

"And, as you may know, it (non-intervention) came short of what I wished. It was, in my view, not the full measures of our rights—that required, in my judgment, the enactment by Congress of all needful laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories, so long as the territorial condition lasted.

But an overwhelming majority of the South was against that position. He said that we who maintained it yielded the whole question by yielding the jurisdiction—and that, if we conceded the power to protect we necessarily conceded with it the power to prohibit. This by no means followed, in my judgment. But such was the prevailing opinion. And it was not until it was well ascertained that a large majority of the South would not ask for, or even vote for, any sectional protection, that those of us who were for it yielded to non-intervention, because, though it came short of our wishes, yet it contained no sacrifice of principle—had nothing aggressive in it, and secured for all practical purposes what was wanted, that is, the unrestricted right of expansion over the common public domain, as inclination, convenience or necessity may require on the part of our people.

Thus, the settlement was made—thus the record stands made by it I am still willing to stand as it was fully up to the demands of the South, through her Representatives at the time, though not up to my own; and, as by it the right of expansion to the extent of population and capacity is amply secured."

In this you clearly perceive what I think of the proper course now to be taken on the same subject. While in the beginning of this controversy I was not favorable to the policy adopted; yet I finally yielded my assent. It was yielded to the South—to the prevailing sentiment of my own section. But it never would have been yielded if I had seen that any of our important rights, or any principle essential to our safety or security, could, by possibility, result from its operation. Nor would I now be willing to abide by it, if I saw, in its practical workings, any serious injury to the South arising from it. All parties in the South, after the settlement was made, gave it the sanction of their acquiescence, if not cordial approval. What, then, has occurred since to cause us to change our position in relation to it?

Is it that those of the North, who stood by us in the struggle from 1848 to 1850, die after waves stand nobly by us in 1854, in taking off the old Congressional restriction of 1820, so as to have complete non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the common public domain? Was this heroism on their part, in adhering to principle, at the hazard and peril of their political lives and fortunes, the cause of present complaint? This cannot be; *for never was an act of Congress so generally and so unanimously hailed with delight at the South as this one was—I mean the Kansas-Nebraska act of* 1854. It was not only indorsed by all parties in Georgia, but every one who did not agree to its just provisions, upon the subject of Slavery, was declared to be unfit to hold party associations with any party not hostile to the interests of the South? *What, then, is the cause of complaint now? Wherein has this policy worked any injury to the South, or wherein is it likely to work any?*

The only cause of complaint I have heard is, that non-intervention, as established in 1850, and carried out in 1854, is not understood at the North, as it is at the South; that, while we hold that, in leaving "the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self-government place it," the common Territories are to remain open for settlement by Southern people, with their slaves, until otherwise provided by a State Constitution. The friends and supporters of the same doctrine at the North maintain that under it the people of an organized Territory can protect or exclude slave property before the formation of a State Constitution. This opinion or construction of theirs is what is commonly dubbed "Squatter Sovereignty." Upon this point of difference in the construction of what are "the great principles of self-government" under the Constitution of the United States, a great deal has been said and written.

We have heard it in the social circle, in the forum, on the hustings, and in the halls of legislation. The newspapers have literally groaned with dissertations on it. Pamphlets have been published for and against the respective sides. Congress has spent months in its discussion, and may spend as many years as they have months, without arriving at any more definite or satisfactory conclusion in relation to it than Milton's perplexed spirits did upon the abstruse question on which they held such high and prolonged debate when they reasoned—

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

It is not my purpose now to enter the list of these disputants. My own opinions upon the subject are known; and it is equally known that this difference of opinion, or construction, is no new thing in the history of this subject. Those who hold the doctrine that the people of the Territories, according to the great principles of self-government, under the Constitution of the United States, can exclude Slavery by Territorial law, and regulate slave property as all other property, held the same views they now do, when we agreed with them to stand on those terms. This fact is also historical. The South held, that under the Constitution the Territorial Legislatures could not exclude Slavery—that this required act of sovereignty to do. Some gentlemen of the North held, as they now do, that the Territorial Legislatures could control slave property as absolutely as they could any other kind of property, and by a system of laws could virtually exclude Slavery from amongst them, or prevent its introduction if they chose.

That point of difference, it was agreed by both sides, to leave to the courts to settle. There was no cheat, or swindle, or fraud, or double-dealing in it. It was a fair, honorable and constitutional adjustment of the difference. No assertion or declaration by Congress, one way or the other, could have affected the question in the least degree; for if the people, according to "the great principles of self-government," under the Constitution, have the right contended for by those who espouse that side of the argument, then Congress could not and cannot deprive them of it. And if Congress did not have or does not have the power to exclude Slavery from a Territory, as those on our side contended and still contend they have not, then they could not and did not confer it upon the Territorial Legislature. We of the South held that Congress had not the power to exclude, and could not delegate a power they did not possess; also, that the people had not the power to exclude, under the Constitution, and therefore the mutual agreement was to take the subject out of Congress, and leave the question of the power of the people where the Constitution had placed it, with the courts. This is the whole of it. *The question in dispute is a judicial one, and no act of Congress, nor any resolution of any party convention, can in any way affect it, unless we first abandon the position of non-intervention by Congress.*

But it seems exceedingly strange to me that the people of the South should, at this late day, begin to find fault with this Northern construction, as it is termed—especially since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. In this connection I may be permitted to say that I have read with deep interest the debates of the Charleston Convention, and particularly the able, logical and eloquent speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It was decidedly the strongest argument I have seen on his side of the question. But its greatest power was shown in its complete answer to itself. Never did a man, with greater clearness, demonstrate that "Squatter Sovereignty," the great bugbear of the day, is not in the Kansas bill, all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. This no one has gone beyond the power of refutation. But he stopped not there. He went on, and by reference to the decision of the Supreme Court alluded to, he showed conclusively, in a most pointed and thrilling climax, that this most frightful doctrine could not, by any possibility, be in it, or in any other Territorial bill. That is a constitutional impossibility. With the same master hand he showed that the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" is not in the Cincinnati Platform. Then, why should we of the South now complain of *non-intervention*, or ask a change of platform?

What else have we to do but to insist upon our allies to stand to their agreement? Would it not have been much more natural to look for flinching on their side than on ours? Why should we desire or want any other platform of principles than that adopted at Cincinnati? Those who hold with me on it, in the contest of 1856, are willing still to stand on it, why should we not be equally willing? For my life I cannot see, *unless we are determined to have a quarrel with the North anyhow on general account. If so, in behalf of common sense, let us put it upon more tenable ground!* There are abundant. For our own character's sake, let us make it upon the aggressive acts of our enemies, rather than any supposed short-comings of our friends, who have stood by us so steadfastly in so many constitutional struggles. In the name of patriotism and honor, let us not make it upon a point which may so directly subject us to the charge of breach of plighted faith. Whatever may befall us, let us ever be found, by friend or foe, as good as our word. These are my views, frankly and earnestly given.

The great question, then, is, shall we stand by our principles, or shall we, cutting loose from our moorings where we have been safely anchored so many years, launch out again into unknown seas upon new and perilous adventures, under the guide and pilotage of those who prove themselves to have no more fixedness of purpose or stability as to objects or policy than the shifting winds by which we shall be driven? Let this question be decided by the Convention, and decided with that wisdom, coolness, and forecast which become statesmen and patriots. As for myself, I can say, whatever may be the course of future events, my judgment in the crisis is, that we should stand by our principles "through woe" as well as "through weal," and maintain them in good faith, now and always, if need be, until they, we, and the Republic, perish together in a common ruin. I see no injury that can possibly arise to us from them—not even if the constitutional impossibility of their containing "squatter sovereignty" did not exist, as has been conclusively demonstrated. For, if it did exist in them, and were all that its most ardent advocates claim for it, no serious practical danger to us could result from it.

Even according to their doctrine, we have the unrestricted right of expansion to the extent of population. They hold that slavery can, and will go, under its operation, wherever the people want it. Squatters carried it to Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, without any law to protect it, and to Texas against a law prohibiting it, and they will carry it to all countries where climate, soil, production and population will allow. These are the natural laws that will regulate it under non-intervention, according to their construction; *and no act of Congress can carry it into any Territory against these laws, any more than it could make the rivers run to the mountains, instead of the sea. If we have not enough of the right sort of population to compete longer with the North in the colonization of new Territories and States, this deficiency can never be supplied by any such act of Congress as that now asked for.* The attempt would be as vain as that of Xerxes to control the waters of the Hellespont by whipping them in his rage.

The times, as you intimate, do indeed portend evil. But I have no fears for the institution of Slavery, either in the Union or out of it, if our people are but true to themselves—true, stable and loyal to fixed principles and settled policy; and if they are not thus true, I have little hope of anything good, whether the present Union lasts or a new one be formed. There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the "irrepressible conflict," of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent, and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis, that can and will defy all assaults from without. My greatest apprehension is from causes within; there lies the greatest danger. We have grown luxuriant in the exuberance of our well-being and unparalleled prosperity.

There is a tendency everywhere, noticeably at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for concession at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic Party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together—shaped its policy and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when constitutional rights were in peril, let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "You did it!" In every and any event let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon our name. If everything else has to go down, let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Hon. Howell Cobb on the Charleston Troubles.

The letter of Hon. Howell Cobb, already referred to in our telegraphic dispatches, discusses at length the difficulties in the Charleston Convention, and the causes which produced them. Mr. Cobb expresses deep regret at the disruption of the Convention, but praises the action of the Georgia delegation in withdrawing, and declares that, had they returned from Charleston "bearing to the people of Georgia the humiliating terms of surrender which the majority of the Convention sought to put upon them in the platform and candidate proposed, the people would have received their report in sorrow, and spurned the candidate with indignation."

Mr. Cobb proceeds: "The truth is, that the sound Democracy of the North are determined to stand by the South in this hour of trial, if the South will only be true and faithful to herself. The unwise declaration of a few Southern men in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, as a matter of policy and expediency, has contributed in no small degree to the present unhappy state of things. These exceptional cases have unfortunately been mistaken in some quarters for public opinion, and will account for the otherwise unaccountable persistence with which the friends of Mr. Douglas press his nomination against the earnest protest of a united South."

He suggests that the same delegation be authorized to represent Georgia at Richmond, but recommends that the Seceders' Convention be postponed to a day subsequent to the Convention at Baltimore, in order that every opportunity may be afforded for healing the dissensions in the party and producing a cordial cooperation. This, he thinks, can be accomplished, requiring only firmness and decision on the part of the Democracy to bring it about.

Mr. Cobb concludes:

The Democracy of Georgia must now choose between the two wings of the party at the North. The one has been true and faithful in the past, and offers you every assurance of their aid and support in the future. The other abandoned you in the hour of danger and trial, and invite the renewal of your confidence, with notice in advance that you may expect in the future no better faith or greater security than you have received in the past. With the first you will certainly maintain your honor and have a fair prospect of preserving your rights. If an alliance with the latter promises any greater advantage, I confess my inability to see it.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HOWELL COBB.

The Japanese—How to Entertain Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With advertence to your leading article upon the reception of the Japanese Embassy, permit an "old Indian" to offer a hint as to the sort of entertainment most calculated to gratify the taste of our expected visitors. Orientals do not like public dinners: they drink no wine, do not eat as we do, care nothing for public speeches in a language "caviare" to them. A ball is, in their esteem, only a proof of the degraded state of "civilized" nations. Their notions of modesty are offended by the spectacle of "men and women hugging each other" in a waltz or polka, and their sense of the ludicrous forces expression through their upper crust of gravity when they behold eight couple solemnly stalking through a quadrille. When Dost Mahomed, the ex-ruler of Cabul, came a State prisoner to Calcutta with a large suite of Affghans, some twenty years ago, there was some perplexity among the officials as to the entertainment that should be offered him. Public balls, receptions and garden fetes were tried; he did not shake off the weariness of such a round of pleasure. At length it was suggested that a play should be performed at the amateur theatre, which should be of a spectacular character. Accordingly the drama of "Tekeli" was acted. There were battles and sieges, hair-breadth 'scapes, picturesque scenery and effective costumes. I was one of the *dramatis personæ* on that interesting occasion, and had greatly distinguished myself in a conventional broadsword combat, slaying, of course, six out of eight assailants, who obligingly awaited their turn to be pierced. When all was over the Emir Dost Mahomed came behind the scenes with other personages, and told me, in Persian, that the drama was the only royal entertainment he had had. It was repeated again and again, with certain variations, and he and his friends were never satiated. Upon this hint the authorities acted on all subsequent occasions. Whenever an Oriental Prince came to Calcutta "the play, the play" was "the thing" to catch them. Now, why should not the same entertainment be offered here New-York has great facilities. The Academy of Music affords an admirable arena for an excellent spectacle. All the troops in the City would probably be ready to aid in giving effect to the performances. The expense would be more than covered by the receipts, for the New-York "world" would crowd to see the Japanese visitors in a State box. I offer the suggestion in all humility, and solely as the result of some knowledge of the Oriental character and tastes.

Yours, J. H. SIDDONS.

New-York, Saturday, May 19.

Mr. Chapin and the Japanese Artists.

New-York, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your special dispatch from Washington, published in this morning's issue, a statement charging me with having borrowed a sketch-book from the Japanese artist, and leaving with it for New-York—in other words, with stealing a sketch-book from them. Whether this is a malicious charge, emanating from the artists of rival establishments, for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Leslie's paper, or whether a book has been lost, and the fault charged to me by mistake, remains to be seen; but, so far as I am concerned, the statement is false in every particular. I never even saw one of their sketch-books, and I demand of your correspondent a statement of all the particulars upon which he based a report so injurious to my reputation, and shall hold him personally responsible for such an explanation.

Should this statement be copied into other papers, I trust the editors of such papers will do me the justice to publish this contradiction.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JNO. R. CHAPIN.

Office of Frank Leslie's Publications,
No. 19 City Hall square.
New-York, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: Your paper of to-day states that Mr. Chapin, one of my artists, borrowed of the Japanese artist, a sketch-book, which he brought on with him to New-York.

I have to express my surprise that you should, on the mere *ipse dixit* of a Washington correspondent, make so serious a charge against a gentlemen of my establishment, and which was rendered the more offensive by the prominence with which it was displayed, without being at the trouble of ascertaining its accuracy.

I have to deny the report *in toto*.

It has doubtless had its origin in the fact, that the photographer of Mr. Brady, the eminent daguerreotypist, borrowed the book in question, and which I understand is still in his possession.

I have to request, as an act of justice to myself and Mr. Chapin, that you will insert this communication, and contradict the calumny.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
FRANK LESLIE.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES JUSTIFIED.

New-York, Friday, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the privilege of a small space in your columns for some remarks suggested to me by a communication in your paper of to-day, in reference to the action of the Local Board of the Fourth Ward in removing certain of the teachers from positions in the schools under their charge.

For the last two or three years the School Officers of that Ward have been literally "run down" (in more senses than one) by applicants for situations; and in most cases these applications have come from scholars educated in the public schools of the Ward, who, by laborious effort and unceasing attention to study, have qualified themselves to pass through the severe examination necessary to the obtainance of a certificate of qualification.

Now, in a Ward like the Fourth, where the majority of the residents belong to the non-wealthy class—where the situation of school-teacher is held up as a boon to the poor pupils—a channel by which they may save themselves, in the case of the female, from the drudgery and temptations of the "shop girl"—and which lays open to the poor and ambitious boy an incentive to diligence in his study, in the hope of a reward which will save him from the necessity of that manual labor, the "dignity" of which is highly spoken of, but seldom sought after,—I say such a Ward as this there are apt to be, as the result of that desire to rise from "the prison of a mean estate," ten applications for the honorable position of school-teacher, which our educational laws lay open to the deserving poor as well as to the rich, where in other Wards there is but one.

So when the school officers of the Fourth Ward found themselves beset by so many young and deserving applicants, (residents of the Ward,) they found no other way to reward their diligence than by *creating* vacancies for them.

Many of the teachers had got behind the age, and grown rich in long years of service; and when the officers had decided upon making the removals, they resolved that in no case would they remove *any but whose other resources would enable them to live with out the situation.*

From personal acquaintance and conversation with a majority of these gentlemen, I *know* that no thought of politics or religion entered their minds in connection with their proceedings; and if they have erred, it was only on the side of a feeling which would, under the same circumstances, prompt those who now condemn them, to do likewise.

In conclusion, I would say that of the three *native born* American members of the Board, every one of them voted for the removals, and the only opposition the motion met with was from three Irish Catholics.

G. A. D.

A Note from Chevalier Hulsemann.

Washington City, D. C., May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to an article in your paper of yesterday, referring to a large sale of wines, which are said to have belonged to me, and to say that you may contradict that piece of news *on the best authority.*

I have not sold any wine whatever to anybody, and if my name has been used for such a purpose, I am at a loss to know how to explain it.

Respectfully, HULSEMANN,
Austrian Minister Resident.

An Important Question—The Law Schools.—Twenty-eight young gentlemen connected with the Law School of Columbia College were presented to the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, for admission to the Bar. The motion was made in their behalf by Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law in the College, under the clause in the recent statute establishing the students to admission to all the courts of the State after due examination by the law professors of the College and a committee of six of the Trustees, selected from the members of the legal profession. By former statutes similar privileges had been granted to the law schools at Albany, at Poughkeepsie, and at the University of New-York.

The Supreme Court having intimated last week their doubt of the constitutionality of these laws, and claiming for the Court the exclusive right of determining the admission of members of the Bar, have ordered the question to be argued at the opening of the Court this morning. Prof. Dwight will then present the legal claims of Columbia College, and maintain the constitutionality of the law by which the school has been encouraged. His well-known learning and ability, and the eminent success of the school under his direction, as well as the grave importance of the question, will render this a peculiarly interesting occasion, and especially to the members and students of the legal profession.—*Evening Post.*

Critical Condition of Rev. Theodore Parker.—Letters from Florence, received in this city, confirm the statements in regard to the dangerous illness of Rev. Theodore Parker. For several weeks previous to the date of the letter, (the latter part of April) he had been failing sensibly, while a serious depression of spirits reacted upon his bodily condition. Feeling that something must be speedily done, a consultation of Dr. Appleton, Mr. Appleton, of Boston, and others of his friends was called, and it was decided to obtain a vetturine with a view of transporting him by easy journeys to Florence, in the hope that new sights and scenes might improve his mental condition. For two days the journey was prosecuted, but then the patient became so weak that the vetturino was abandoned. After a period of rest he was taken to Florence by rail, and at last accounts, was surrounded by his friends, growing daily weaker and weaker and with but faint hopes of another rally. The tenor of the letter, which was written by one often at his bedside, bids his friends here to prepare for early intelligence of an afflictive character.—*Boston Traveller, 19th.*

From Mexico.—It is reported that Gen. La Vega, recently taken prisoner at San Luis Potosi by the Liberalists, has been shot. It will be remembered that he was captured by Capt. May at Rosaca de la Palma, and subsequently at Cerro Gordo. All the prisoners taken with Gen. La Vega were shot.

Mdlle. Titiens is at present in Paris on her way to London, having been engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Titiens has been singing at the Opera House in Barcelona, where, on her closing night, the subscribers presented her with a laurel crown in silver, with berries in gold. It was her benefit night, and the house was crowded to excess; the fair *artiste* receiving the crown on the stage, with every manifestation of favor Spanish enthusiasm could show.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS IN TROUBLE—HEAVY SENTENCES TO THE STATE PRISON.

The trial of James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, and of Frank McCabe, the keeper of the Malta saloon—Heenan's head quarters—was to have taken place yesterday. Their names were on the calendar; they were called in Court, but they did not answer. So the Judge had their bail—$500 each—forfeited, issued a bench-warrant for their arrest, and appointed this morning for their trial. The offence with which they are charged is an assault on Police Officers Barr and Dubois, on the 9th of August last, arising out of a street fight.

William Backus, James Devine, John Daly, John Kerrigan and James Campbell, indicted for highway robbery, were placed at the bar, but Backus elected to be tried alone. A Long Islander, named Jacob Coon, "mixing in" with a crowd in West Broadway on the 23d March, was robbed by them of $45. Backus was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. Daly was discharged. The others pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

Peter Williams pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Central Bank of Alabama in payment for admission to the Bowery Theatre.

William Donovan and John Williams pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the State Prison for two years.

Valentine Albrecht was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and acquitted.

Will of George Wood.

The will of the late eminent lawyer, George Wood, Esq., was to-day admitted to probate before the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. Ward. The testator leaves to his wife his plate and household furniture, the house and lot corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, a house and lot in Baltic-street, Brooklyn, and five vacant lots corner of Hicks and Baltic streets. He leaves to his son, Dr. George K. Wood, a lot of land in the town of Walde, Texas, and to his son Frederick Wood, his law library, two houses in Brooklyn, and the right to half of the dock fronting Baltic-street, with the vacant lots attached to it. The residue of his real estate is then divided into seven parts, the first of which, consisting of eight houses in Brooklyn, he gives to his son Dr. George K. Wood; the second part, consisting of 340 acres in the Valley of Lake Pepin, Minnesota, and six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Catharine; the third part, consisting of a dwelling and farm of thirty acres in Rye, Westchester County, and four houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Anna; the fourth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Mary; the fifth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Julia; the sixth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daugater Louisa; the seventh, consisting of real estate held by his son Frederick, he devises to him in fee absolute. The devisee to his daughters are to be free from the control of their husbands. George and Frederick are constituted residuary legatees. Out of the personal estate, $1,000 is to be applied to the use of the testator's daughter Anna. Most of the houses in Brooklyn are situated in Sidney-place, State and Jerusalemon streets. The widow and son, Frederick Wood, are appointed executors.

A Peculiar Question of Damages.

Garrett S. Mott vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover damages for the destruction of a house of plaintiff, by fire, under the following circumstances:—On the 15th of July, 1857, the plaintiff's house took fire about half-past 12 o'clock, and while Engine No. 32 was playing upon the fire a train of defendants' cars came along, cutting off the hose, by reason of which, it is claimed, the property was destroyed. A number of the members of the Fire Department testified that they ran up the track and attempted to stop the locomotive. They thought the engineer could have well observed the fire and the signals given for him to stop, had he not been negligent.

The defence is that the Company had the right of way by the premises, (at Mott's Point, in the neighborhood of Fifty-fifth-street,) and that the damage done by them is too remote to give good cause of action.

The case was formerly tried before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, and verdict was given for the plaintiff for $6,000.

A new trial was subsequently granted, and the case is now before Justice Hoffman, and still on.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton, for defendants.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

PROCEEDINGS BY MANDAMUS.

Henry A. Hartt et. al. vs. *George H. White et. al.*—The litigation in this matter now assumes a new form. The opinion of Justice Mullin in a former proceeding having left the parties in precisely the same position as before the litigation commenced, the Cheever party, or the plaintiffs in that action, have now obtained an alternative *mandamus* against the inspectors of election, requiring them to give the plaintiffs herein certificates entitling them to the office of Trustees, to which they claim to have been elected, or to show cause on Wednesday why they refuse to do so. This writ, together with the order to show cause, was granted by Justice Bosworth, of Chambers, and is thence returnable on the 23d, when it is quite likely the same old story will be repeated. Edward Gilbert for plaintiffs.

The Murders on the Bark Anna.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 21—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

Gordon Hires and George D. Lane, indicted for murder on board the bark *Anna*, were this morning arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The Judge could not fix a day for their trial, as Judge Nelson is to be here on Thursday, and his cases set down before him for that day, and these prisoners could not take place before then.

Assault upon an Alderman.

Russell vs. *Wilson*—This is the sequel to the pace pulling encounter between Ex Alderman William Wilson and Alderman Russell, which took place on the steps of the City Hall a few days since, and which was the cause of considerable excitement among a certain class of politicians at the time, and an equal amount of talk at present.

Motion was now made before Judge Brady at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, for an order holding the ex-Alderman to bail. The motion was granted, and the bail was fixed at the unusually large sum of $2 000.

James M. Smith, Jr., for motion.

Action for Slander.

Steinman vs. *Clarke.*—This was an action of slander, both parties being females. The complaint alleged that defendant charged plaintiff with being a prostitute, and having stolen articles of property specified. The answer, besides a general denial, set up that the articles named in the complaint had been taken from the defendant, and she was informed and believed that plaintiff was guilty of the charges alleged to have made against her by defendant.

The cause was tried before Judge Hilton of the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

Clegg & Semler, for the plaintiff; Daniel Clark Briggs, for defendant.

The Columbia College Law Students.

An application has been made to the Supreme Court at General Term to admit to the bar the graduates (28 in number) of Columbia College Law School. The application is made under a similar statute to that enacted with reference to the Law Department of the New-York University, which the General Term have lately held unconstitutional. Prof. Dwight, of the Columbia school, will argue the application of his class this morning before the General Term.

The Comptroller's Motion in the Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The motion to set aside the judgment in this case was now postponed until Monday, the 28th inst., the parties not being ready to proceed.

The Sharp Judgment.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from an order at Special Term, made by Justice Ingraham, vacating the order of Reference in this case, for want of jurisdiction in the Court to make it. The argument is now pending. Mr. Field for appellants, Mr. Noyes for respondents.

The Omnibus Suit.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs *Schuyler et. al.*—The trial of this case was commenced yesterday, but nothing of importance was accomplished. The cause will go on to-morrow, when the various defendants will be called upon to prove their separate defences.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Fowler vs. *Governors of Almshouse.*—Order of Justice Stewart affirmed.

Phinney vs. *Phinney.*—*Otis* vs. *Pratt.*—Orders affirmed.

Cohen ads. The People.—Motion denied.

Lane vs. *Levy.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Court Calendar....This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 100, 59, 60, 105, 93, 106, 107, 62, 63, 108.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated calendar.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part II*—Nos. 996, 1016, 648, 1024, 274, 140, 1030, 1044, 1045, 664, 964, 1050, 570, 518, 610, 1018, 1014, 772, 924.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 477, 475, 233, 423, 459, 497, 499, 501, 508, 507, 509,

...another dan...pist, and that the Hamilton and Dayton Company is justifiable in charging the Dayton and Michigan Road 10c., while it carries property for other connecting roads at 4½c."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 19.	Loans. May 12.	Specie. May 19.	Specie. May 12.
Bk. of New-York.	4,670,096	4,457,613	856,699	921,965
Manhattan Co...	4,046,409	4,130,450	1,099,959	1,117,640
Merchants' Bank.	5,510,367	5,257,864	1,067,963	1,156,300
Mechanics' Bank.	4,111,655	4,167,798	609 004	704 834
Union Bank......	2 738,1[illegible]8	2,666,690	557,177	486,916
Bk. of America...	5,853,553	5,913 126	1,581,703	1 775,148
Phenix Bank.....	3,146,313	3,096,820	333,936	550 541
City Bank........	2,147,878	2,175,[illegible]69	556,977	313,898
Tradesmen's Bk..	1 451,498	1,442,921	241 920	225,075
Fulton Bank.....	1,538 556	1,476 398	261 822	257,461
Chemical Bank..	1,9 6,430	1,9 6,125	918,454	1,094,152
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2 186,591	2,246 929	263,305	243 842
National Bank...	2,194 821	2,193,487	242,566	267,782
Butc.& Drov.Bk..	1,772 560	1,730,611	339,347	293 140
Mech. & Trad.Bk.	981 446	985,990	193 529	205,147
Greenwich Bank.	769,363	773,602	118,014	83 248
Leather Man. Bk.	3 092,787	3 112,723	295 166	280,139
Seventh Ward Bk	1,333,239	1,360,021	212 164	189,329
Bk.St.New-York.	3 361,2 1	3,422,926	751,469	532 215
Am.Exchange Bk	7,064,921	7,376,145	1,844,408	951,307
Bk. of Commerce.	12,069 111	12,321 627	3 084 248	2,055,602
Broadway Bank	2,649,666	2 655,937	477 847	501,861
Ocean Bank.....	1,813 524	1,886,809	277 083	267,[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	3,731,801	3,741,768	481 775	412,417
Pacific Bank....	1,054 320	1,074 954	196,480	171 021
Bank of Republic.	3,901,1[illegible]5	3,858 269	1,013,002	969,272
Chatham Bank...	748,691	723 637	96 634	82,796
People's Bank....	713,640	720,673	128 466	13[illegible],876
Bank of N. Am.	1 687,191	1 721,337	196 707	184,270
Hanover Bank...	1,549,184	1,540,787	254,384	193,625
Irving Bank.....	831,843	841,625	167,613	152,838
Metropolitan Bk	6,587,408	6,727 269	1,032,747	1,023 189
Citizens' Bank..	876,173	833,615	164,597	171,415
Nassau Bank....	1,744,804	1,773,181	198,189	190 153
Market Bank....	1,700 553	1,666,021	251,757	281 3 9
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,076,058	1 075,142	149 816	174 517
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2 675 438	2,962 169	625,[illegible]31	436 946
Corn Exch. Bank	1,675,712	1,713 661	135,3 6	148,205
Continental Bank	3,3[illegible]0 713	3,365 101	40[illegible],890	434,[illegible]64
Bk.of Commw'lth	1 094,744	1,094,[illegible]33	268 203	353 225
Oriental Bank....	554,626	540,685	83 9 3	78,009
Marine Bank.....	1,031,409	1,037,186	130.8[illegible]5	132 817
Atlantic Bank....	589.007	570,665	53,961	66,081
Imp.& Trad's Bk..	2,769 147	2,784,266	401 782	379,696
Park Bank.......	5 473,046	5,447,[illegible]10	1,381,566	1,211,465
Artisans' Bank...	1,025,081	1 003,946	127 411	108,298
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	751 065	745,231	66,724	68,134
Grocers' Bank....	584 238	591,568	68 532	88 923
North River Bank	516 789	519,021	100,370	100,033
East River Bank.	374 593	364,267	64,504	64 001
N.Y.Dry Dock Co.	4[illegible]7,369	420,694	54,567	56 289
N. Y. Exch. Bank	353,032	355,559	24 673	30 4 6
Bull's Head Bank	489,113	495 398	53 685	50,310
N. Y. County Bk.	453 204	445,676	53 045	54 679
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	661,663	673,293	105 732	103,382
Total............$....	121,968,389	126,184,532	23,735,193	22,780,387
	Decrease...$1,246,143		Increase.......$954,806	

Banks.	Circulation. May 19.	Circulation. May 12.	Deposits—Net. May 19.	Deposits—Net. May 12.
Ba. of New-York.	436.644	432,389	2,858 160	2,800,416
Manhattan Co....	334 474	322,236	2,712,386	2 654,554
Merchants' Bank.	207,012	207 568	3,342,705	3 179 507
Mechanics' Bank.	317 994	314,536	2,872,184	2 881 918
Union Bank......	215 318	216,149	2,075,324	1 916,709
Bk. of America..	137,993	142.774	4,639.375	4,905 404
Phenix Bank.....	127,008	140,680	1,619 527	1,735,562
City Bank........	......	....	2,035, 28	1,449,260
Tradesmen's Bk..	311.206	301,663	785 970	775 601
Fulton Bank.....	230,307	230,284	1,119,5[illegible]9	1 180 206
Chemical Bank..	349 385	352,158	2,156,434	2,294,533
Merch. Exch. Bk.	134,[illegible]6	135,465	1,177,691	1,185,504
National Bank ...	182 007	196,614	978 479	989,393
Butc.& Drov.Bk..	196 389	208,279	1,333 009	1,344.197
Mech. & Trad Bk.	134,643	133,416	755,670	814 177
Greenwich Bank.	161,466	162,609	563,033	536,038
Leather Man. Bk.	259,714	290 739	1,2 8 660	1,212,297
Seventh Ward Bk.	234 516	250.673	759 630	740 675
Bk. St.New-York	330,743	317.886	1.783 476	1,519,999
Am.Exchange Bk.	220.537	228,129	4,093,023	4.238,893
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5.661.452	5,110,729
Broadway Bank..	272 [illegible]69	274,181	2,065 641	2,065,8[illegible]9
Ocean Bank......	116 398	120,[illegible]96	1,242,395	1,312,478
Mercantile Bank.	30 690	30,[illegible]86	2,076,778	2,[illegible]95,802
Pacific Bank.....	116,789	125,458	819 985	831,125
Bk. of Republic..	216,697	2[illegible]5,669	2,877,282	2,908,5[illegible]4
Chatham Bank...	127 858	127,590	490 934	477,402
People's Bank....	109,979	115 059	527,624	529,002
Bank of N. Am..	75 705	75,306	830 866	832 369
Hanover Bank...	86 636	88,156	861,561	809 660
Irving Bank.....	125,259	126.666	648 560	624 241
Metropolitan Bk.	256.055	250 966	3,675,350	3,841,143
Citizens' Bank...	161,169	162 389	658,390	675 259
Nassau Bank.....	129,806	129 [illegible]55	9[illegible]0,175	928 583
Market Bank.....	203 789	209 689	1,076,453	1 067 989
St. Nicholas Bank	95 677	95 604	636 785	623,870
Shoe & Leath Bk.	137,937	115,971	2 178,325	2,251.707
Corn Exch. Bank	122 169	132 605	729,641	720 615
Continental Bank	189 022	193 913	1,682,476	1,937,521
Bk. of Commw'lth	238 183	237,611	825 046	850,8[illegible]7
Oriental Bank....	103 2[illegible]5	103,046	377 977	358 337
Marine Bank.....	126 180	126,405	585,762	606,738
Atlantic Bank....	82 063	80,746	251,308	257,300
Imp.& Trad's Bk..	190,182	191,503	1,714 090	1 683 170
Park Bank.......	182 189	182 285	4,779,641	4,706,812
Artisans' Bank..	92 207	92 068	556,329	514 584
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	109.723	104,619	264.475	303 880
Grocers' Bank....	54,320	55,857	384,712	353,401
North River Bank	73 460	77 006	405,126	387,678
East River Bank.	87 152	86,476	262,615	253,064
N.Y.Dry Dock Co.	150 499	158,130	211,723	211,555
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	111 464	113,820	331,306	341,428
Bull's Head Bank	114.071	114,721	463 266	470,416
N. Y. County Bk.	90,190	91,039	349,788	350.706
Manuf.& Mer.Bk..	132,081	131,988	428 216	458,102
Total.................	9,035,522	9,153,811	80,890,280	80,236,674
	Decrease.......$118,289		Increase......$653,606	

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, May 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls Ashes, 25 734 bbls. Flour, 990 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,158 bushels Wheat, 160,734 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Malt, 1,532 bushels Oats, 1,387 pkgs. Provisions, and 708 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 45 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 200 bags Laguayra at 14c ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of only 600 bales, at former rates.

FRUIT—Extensive sales of Raisins, amounting to 18 000 boxes, on speculation, have been reported, at prices not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by heavy receipts and a restricted inquiry, prices of most kinds of State and Western Flour have declined, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been made of 10,750 bbls, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; extra State at $5 20@$5 37½, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5@$5 15, extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State............................	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State.................................	5 20	@ 5 37½
Superfine Western........................	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.............	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio......................	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 95	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand...............	6 15	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee............................	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee............................	6 00	@ 7 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	6 25	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 65 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is moderately inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 45 ℔ bbl.; 850 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for shipment, at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 57,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22; Chicago Spring, part at $1 19½, and Red State at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn favors buyers, decidedly, the supply being in excess of their requirements. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels, at 60c.@66c. for unsound mixed Western; 67c.@72c., for poor to very choice sound do., 69c.@72c. for yellow Northern; 72c.@74c. for yellow Western; 72c.@74c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 81c for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, and somewhat nominal. Barley rules quiet at old prices. Oats are in request, including Canada, 40½c.@41½c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River, chiefly at $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 40 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@13c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 43¾@$1 50 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 39c.@40c.; and 60 hhds. clayed Cuba, at 23c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½, and No. 2 at $1 60@$1 70, ℔ 310 lbs. The principal holders are reluctant to sell at our lowest quotations. Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed.

OILS—Linseed is attracting rather more attention at 60c.@61c., ℔ gallon. No very important movements have occurred in other varieties.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 70@$17 87½ for new Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for old Mess; $13 75@$13 87½ for new Prime, and $12 37½@$12 50 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better. Sales to-day 700 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in request. Sales 570 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is depressed at 13c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., in lots, at from $4 12½@$4 62½, chiefly at $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The day's sales add up 900 hhds. including Cuba, at 6¼c.@7½c., Porto Rico at 7c., New Orleans at 7¼c., and Melado at 4¾c., with 650 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 20,000 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d.@8d.; with, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 6s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London, 20 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 150 bales Cotton at ¾c., and 1,600 bags Coffee at 35c.

Sales of Real Estate....May 21.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

House and lot in Leroy-st., 340 ft. east of Hudson, 18... [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. E. Beecher on the treatment of youthful pregnances, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', HODGKINS & COMPANY, No. 387 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 36 West 12th-st. Price for the small edition 60 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES IN BOSTON. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

JAPAN. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an interesting article upon the subject, just published.

CHESS. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an attractive paper upon Chess, just published.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1803, and subsequently up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

EMNIST.—Received your note on Saturday. All well. Hope to see you soon. JINNIE.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The final examination of the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College will commence at the School, No 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue daily from 2 to 5 P M until completed.

The four College Prizes, to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the Essays and Written Examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement, to be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on the evening of WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 P. M.—on which occasion an Address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq.; to be followed by a Valedictory Oration by a member of the class.

On the evening of the TUESDAY, May 22, preceding the Commencement, a Sermon will be delivered before the Class, on their invitation, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at Trinity Chapel.—Services to commence at 8 P. M.

Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, and the friends of the Students and of the College are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 PER YEAR.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement, capable of establishing and conducting a first-class Boarding and Day School for boys, in one of the most desirable locations on the Hudson River, a short distance from the City, where desirable buildings and grounds can be obtained at a moderate rent on lease. Liberal patronage will be given to one or more persons wishing to establish a good Institution. Address Box No. 223 Post-office, which will receive attention.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnaeus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

$36, $36, $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 849 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. Address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, AT present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the late Gov. Bissell, and who is fully competent to instruct in music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Would like to accompany a family to the country for the Summer. Highest reference given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 8 West 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.] Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

STEAM TOW-BOATS FOR SALE.

ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engine, 46 inches in diameter by 10½ feet stroke.

ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, LAW OFFICE, No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 153 East 27th-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;

- 180 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
- 567 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
- 11 percussion muskets.
- 281 flint-lock pistols.
- 147 Hall's carbines.
- 25 artillery swords.
- 18 field-artillery carriages.
- 57,000 assorted flints.
- 310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
- 105 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

AS HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man, of respectability and trust the agency of a few good private and tenement houses; also the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; has first-class reference and good security, if required. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A STALL IN PRIVATE STABLE NO. 68 East 17th-st., near 3d-av. The very best attention will be paid to the horse by a thorough and experienced groom.

SYLVESTER LAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary, and Commissioner for all the States, has removed to No. 229 Broadway, next corner above the Astor House, Room No. 2, second floor.

JAPANESE FLAGS.—JAPANESE FLAGS, together with a full assortment of national ensigns, on hand and made to order, by J. C. BAXTER & SONS, Ship Chandlers, No. 898 West-st.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 67 IN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—middle aisle—will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 94 Wall-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!—GRIFFITH'S celebrated cushions and tables are only for sale at his factory. Private houses furnished. Six second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG MAN GOING TO ENGLAND shortly would be glad to transact any business there for a moderate commission. Best of references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 177 Times Office.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE on Singer's sewing-machine; also, persons learned to operate, by MARY McGONIGAL, 10 Christopher-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st., Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 21, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES MANTILLAS, AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES, Just Received per Steamers. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL! Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st., Will open on MONDAY, May 21, A LARGE VARIETY of decided NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, Received per Steamers and from Auction, BELOW USUAL PRICES! Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st., ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES! Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st. HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDER-GARMENTS, FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES. Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS MATTING, STAIR-CARPETING, &c., LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

A SPLENDID OPENING THIS WEEK FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE, BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., OF MAGNIFICENT NEW MANTILLAS, ELEGANT ARAB WRAPPERS, PUSHER LACE BOURNOUS and MANTILLAS, SUMMER CLOTH SHAWLETTES, &c., &c. THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED, AND ALL AT POPULAR PRICES. Brandreth Building.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 21, 700 FRENCH WORKED SETS, from 86 cents to $2. 350 BREAKFAST SETS, $1 25, worth $1 75. Also, a full assortment of FRENCH COLLARS, From $1 to $10 each. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO. WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, 50 DOZEN GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, At 31 cents each, worth 50 cents. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

351 LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, At less than cost of importation. FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT COST.

Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.

LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.

BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.

REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES. E. S. MILLS & CO. Offer their entire Spring importation of LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c., Below the cost of importation. Also, a large stock of SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices. Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RIBBONS—EMBROIDERIES—RIBBONS. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a full assortment of BROCADE BONNET STRINGS and RIBBONS of all kinds at extremely low prices. Also, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and BREAKFAST SETS. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

QUILTS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. FRESH GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHINTZES, SHADE HOLLANDS, SHADES and EMBROIDERED PRINTED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS in great variety. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST. FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES and FLOWER SHADES, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE. WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST, THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK, AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

ENGLISH BAREGES. BAREGE ROBES, LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, LAWNS AND ORGANDY ROBES, GRENADINES, GRENADINE ROBES. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY a large assortment of all the above seasonable dress goods at most extraordinary low prices. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! ADAMS & SPENCER, No 281 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,) Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, 85 cents to $1 10; 3 ply, 85 cents to $1 10; All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, Will offer, during this week, BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES, BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES, At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS. $100,000 WORTH OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, At greatly reduced prices. Black Lace Flouncings and Centre Pieces. Black Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Points. Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs. Valenciennes medallion Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs. A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, just opened, Paris embroidered handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets. Fine French Bands and Muslin Trimmings. Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks, Waists, Aprons and Cloaks. Together with a superb selection of every article in the trade, all of which we offer at unprecedented low prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, 429 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTT CIA—AVISO—NOTIZ—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail at 6.. Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860. NOTICE OF SALE AND REMOVAL. GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH AT Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL. In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE, ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, For sixty days only, By BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, (Late GEO. BULPIN,) No. 361 Broadway. Who have opened their wholesale warerooms To the retail public For the above-named time, 5,000 SPENDID LACE MANTILLAS From $3 to $30 each. ALSO, LACE BOURNOUS, POINTS AND SHAWLS, At half the cost of importation. ALSO, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, SILK, CLOTH AND CHALLIE ARABIAN CLOAKS, And other Parisian novelties At similarly attractive prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, May 21, Their entire stock of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, At a great reduction in prices. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS. REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS. REAL THREAD LACE BURNOUS. REAL THREAD LACE PICCOLOMINI. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on MONDAY, MAY 21. The styles are very new and beautiful, And will be sold at low prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering their entire stock of SHAWLS At great bargains. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL. Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment. Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods. GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO., No. 288 Broadway, near White-st., New-York.

NEW GRAY GOODS. MOHAIRS, SILK-WARP POPLINS, and other traveling dress goods. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, By last steamer. Very beautiful and new. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. G., Box No. 124 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER. THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK IN COUNCIL. THE PEOPLE FOR DOUGLAS.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, in favor of sustaining the action of our delegation at the Charleston Convention, in casting the vote of the Empire State for

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
AS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Are requested to meet at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
Corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st., on
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1860,
at 7½ o'clock.

The following distinguished Democrats will address the meeting:

HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.
HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.
HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina.
HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina.
HON. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana.
HON. JOHN LOGAN, of Illinois.
HON. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas.
HON. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas.
HON. E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky.
HON. JOHN McKEON.
HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH.
HON. A. J. PARKER.
HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.
GOV. RODMAN M. PRICE.
HON. F. SPINOLA.
HON. ELLIS B. SCHNABEL.
HON. H. M. WATTERSON, of Tennessee.
HON. THOMAS C. FIELDS.
COL. M. DOHENY, and others.

A. V. STOUT, Chairman.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA and FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING. Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use. DITTO, PORTER & CO., Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 297 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A COOK.—A GOOD COOK IS WANTED IN A small private family; one who is willing to go out of town for the Summer months; she must understand baking, and must wash and iron well; good City reference is required. No others need apply—at No. 130 Madison-av., from 11 till 1 morning, or after 5 P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; Protestant preferred; good reference required. Apply at No 115 East 17th-st.

A SALESMAN—IN A GENTS' FURNISHING store—a youth who understands the business, of industrious habits and undoubted integrity of character. Such a one may address FURNISHING, in his own handwriting, Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN THE City and country, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, (an American preferred,) who is willing to devote herself to the care of an aged lady, will find employment and a pleasant home at 157 Madison-av.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED AN ACTIVE young man as entry clerk. Salary moderate. Apply between 3 and 5 o'clock to GARDNERS & DECKER, No. 250 Canal-st.

SHIRTMAKERS.—A FEW FIRST-RATE HANDS wanted to work on custom shirts at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 424 Broadway. 10 years established. EXCELLENT SERVANTS can always be found, for City and country, on moderate terms. Conducted on honest principles by JOHN G. I. ACKERMAN.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups and meats, jellies and creams, all kinds of pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook; one that understands her business—meats and game of all kinds, poultry and baking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 210 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. None but respectable private families need apply.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Also by a competent young woman as waitress. Both have unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a small private family: understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to do the marketing if required; has lived six years in one family. Can be seen for four days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 291 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams and fancy dishes. Wages $10. City or country for the Summer. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, ice creams and jellies and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 avenue A, cor. 7th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; can do all kinds of French cooking; is willing to assist with washing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook a situation; has lived in the best families in New-York; best of City reference; no objections to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No 212 West 26th-st., near 8th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation; is a good plain cook, a genteel washer and ironer, and a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to go to the country. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th av., from 8 to 4 o'clock, 2d.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply on Warren-st., third door from Bond, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Greenwich av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN excellent cook, who can bring the very best City references, and will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No 113 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMBLE hardworking young woman, a situation as cook, washer or to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; a home in preference to high wages; good references; no objection to country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant young woman, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a respectable private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two young women, one as professed cook the other as chambermaid and plain sewing or waiting. Both have four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 26th st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a clean and industrious girl in City or country, or would not object to do general housework in a small family; is a good bread and pie baker and first-rate laundress. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 12th-st., back room first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last situation, where she has lived six years. Call at No 167 31st st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing and do plain sewing; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl in an American private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress. Call at No 369 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a tidy, genteel girl, to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City recommendations; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidering, &c. Can be seen this day at No. 198 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 427 4th-st. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 59 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 10th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; no objections to going to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., side door, front room, over the baker's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would travel with a lady for the Summer; can give the most satisfactory reference from her last place; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen until engaged at No. 200 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 232 East 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork and mind children; is very neat and tidy in appearance and perfectly competent in either capacity. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing; has City reference. Call at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sew. Can operate on Singer's machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 658 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—WANTED—a lady of education and good family desires a situation in some first class family as housekeeper and to act as governess to small children; most satisfactory references given and desired. Address L. B. S., Box No. 757 Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SMART, tidy, and thoroughly experienced woman, a situation as laundress; is thoroughly acquainted with her business in all its branches, and also understands French fluting, crimping and goffering; has the best of references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; understands cutting and fitting of children's clothes; understands all kinds of sewing; will go by the week or month. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting and marking; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress gentlemen's, ladies' or family washing; will do them up in first-class style. For particulars, apply at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, at any time.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, with the best of City reference; understands fluting, &c. Inquire at the Employment Office, No. 6 Clinton Hall, five doors east of Broadway, in 8th-st. No objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; or as nurse. Can give good City recommendations. Apply to her present employers, at No. 2 West 18th-st.

AS LADY'S-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Understands dress-making and hair dressing, and has the best of reference as to capability and character. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation; from long experience she is perfectly competent and trustworthy to take the entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand; can sew if required; the most unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 33d-st., near 2d-av., basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, or wait on an invalid lady, or children. Is kind, and can make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen at No 46 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as children's nurse; understands the care of children from their infancy; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 34th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable trustworthy woman as competent nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the French Embroidery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making and can make up children's clothes in the neatest manner; would have no objection to go to the country or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 50 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; would assist with chamberwork or take care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 560 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; would like to take care of grown children; would prefer the country for the Summer; has the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY OF GOOD FAMILY, who has met with reverses of fortune, wishes to engage as seamstress in a few first class families, by the day or week. The best references given. Address L. B. S., Box No. 757 Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as waitress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 West 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; the best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 159 East 16th-st., over the liquor-store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as waitress in a small family; would assist in the chamberwork, or would go as nurse; has no objection to go in the country. Call at 25 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at her last employer's.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles, near 4th-st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST anxious to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping besides making herself generally useful; good references. Address, for two days, No. 921 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest, industrious and understands the care and management of horses and carriages in the very best manner, and he can be trusted implicitly. Any person in want of a good coachman would do well to call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days; or address a note to R. P., No. 96 East 13th-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a German Protestant who has lived in first-class families, and speaks English fluently; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country or any watering place; the best City reference from his last employer where he has lived the last two years. Call or address F. S., No. 173 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a steady man of long experience, who is perfectly competent in every respect, with the best of recommendations from first class families living in this City. Address JOHN MACAULAY, at Mr. Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman with a private family; good City reference can be given for the last two years and six months, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. K., Box No. 193 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a professed Coachman; a man who has given long services with respectable families in this City, and is highly recommended. Address F. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man, in City or country; he has the best of references from his last places; he has three years reference from his last place. Address a letter to J. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man as coachman; understands his business; will work at garden work, row a pleasure boat, or do anything that will accommodate; has the best City reference. Address H. G., Box 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young married man; is a coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Address W. M., Box No. 183 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business and is well recommended. No objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, No. 141 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man lately landed, who perfectly understands his business; has the best reference from his last master; can give City reference. Address M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations by a Protestant man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener; he fully understands the cultivation of grapes and is a good farmer; his wife as cook or laundress; she can give from ten to fifteen months reference, personal or in handwriting. The best City reference given. Any gentleman requiring such may address J. H., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has unexceptionable City reference (personal if required) as to capacity; is kind to horses, and a good driver, and also willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is honest, sober and industrious, and has no objection to City or country. Address CHARLES, Box No. 129 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, or take charge of a cow or two, by a single man, English, aged 29; any part of the country. Satisfactory references will be given. Address Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity by a steady man who understands laying-out of grounds, the care and management of cold and hot graperies, forcing in general, and will give every satisfaction to any gentleman who may employ him, which his recommendations will show. A note addressed to P. C., No. 126 Nassau-st., Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, will be attended to; can be seen for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without family; thoroughly understands fruit, flower and kitchen gardening, greenhouses and graperies, &c. Good reference. Apply to S. D., at W. Elliott's seed store, 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation in the country; understands the care of horses and cows and plain gardening; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 22 Stone-st., third floor.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman. Any gentleman requiring a man in either capacity will find the advertiser fully competent to discharge his duties; is willing to make himself useful; would prefer the country, as he is not altogether acquainted with the City; his wife would be anxious to procure a situation as cook, if such offered; both have best of recommendations from former employers. A note addressed to J. D., at Mr. Stellings' 1,022 Broadway, will be punctually attended to.

AS PORTER OR PACKER.—TO HOSIERY AND DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man of steady habits and long experience in a private family, where his services are required; has the best reference from the most respectable families in this City. Can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, in the grocery; or address a note to No. 198 Bowery, clothing store. Inquire for J. D.

AS WAITER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a private family, country preferred; can furnish good City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

RESTAURANTS.

HARRISON is at His Old Stand Again, No. 90 ANN-ST. Dinner from 12 to 2. Chops and Steaks at all hours. Best of Ale, Wines and Liquors always on hand. Call and try.

59—WALKER-STREET—59.

THE DIME LUNCH-ROOM AND GARDEN.
ALBERT HOLTZ, Manager,
(Late Proprietor of Hotel Holtz.)

The undersigned will open on MONDAY, May 21, the above-named establishment, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. Adopting the decimal system, and reducing the former prices of 1s. and 6d. to 1 dime and a half dime, he invites the public most respectfully. ALBERT HOLTZ, Manager.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 85 Reade-st. to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive building of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 126 and 128 Grand-st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER B. SEEMAN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOT. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—THE MARRIED RAKE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. CAMERON presented to the Senate a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania in regard to the Revenue laws, stating that he should seize an early occasion to press the subject. The hour of meeting for the Senate was altered to 11 o'clock. The bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade having been called up, Mr. WILSON explained its provisions at length and urged the passage of the measure, so pressingly called for by recent developments on the coasts of Africa and Cuba. The Davis resolutions were then considered, and spoken upon by Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, who took the extreme Southern view in support of the principles embodied by the resolutions. Mr. TOOMBS referred to the understanding existing among Democratic leaders, prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that such decision should be final as to the constitutionality of Squatter Sovereignty; and pronounced Mr. DOUGLAS untrue to his engagements in still persisting in the advocacy of that obnoxious and illegal doctrine. He desired to see the Southern delegates participate in the deliberations at Baltimore, in the hope that Northern members might yet be brought to see the necessity of concession, as the only means of defeating the Republicans; but was unwilling to abandon one outpost of the Southern position. The remarks of Mr. TOOMBS were listened to with profound attention. In the House, the message of the President relative to the slaver *Wildfire* was received. Mr. MONTGOMERY moved a resolution that the House adjourn *sine die* on the 10th prox. Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment the substitution of June 18, which prevailing, the resolution was adopted. The Pacific Railroad bill, on motion of Mr. CURTIS, was made the special order for Thursday and the following days. The Senate Homestead bill was then taken up, and the substitution of the original bill of the House was carried by a vote of 104 to 39, and the bill returned to the Senate. The bill raising the pay of officers of the Navy was passed. The entire proceedings of the day are reported as having been characterized by great turbulence and clamor; insomuch that the Republican leaders, though anxious to press measures of great importance, declared they preferred an adjournment to a continuation of scenes so disorderly.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Queenstown, May 10, passed Father Point on Sunday evening, and reached Quebec yesterday, in the afternoon. She brings no additional political news, but one day later touching financial and commercial affairs. The most notable event of this character was the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England.

We have received advices from Barbados to the 27th and from Trinidad and Demerara to the 21st ult. The news is unimportant. In Bridgetown, Barbados, proprietors were beginning to rebuild on the site of the late fire. The following American vessels had arrived since last advices: bark *Hyperion*, from New-Haven; brigs *Icarian* and *Atlantic*, from New-York, and *Hope*, from Baltimore; schooners *Mary E. Pierce*, from New-Haven, and *Daniel Trowbridge* and *Dazzle*, from New-York. The combined Court of British Guiana (the Colonial Legislature,) was opened with great state by the Governor on the 21st ult. Immigration and its blessings to the colony is the staple of his Excellency's speech. So good a friend is the Governor to Coolie immigration that the planters, in gratitude, are seeking to make his salary $40,000 instead of $30,000. The estimate of Guiana expenses for the current year is $1,470,080. From Trinidad we learn that the rainy season had set in earlier than usual, and that the sugar crop would, in consequence, fall short of the expected figure.

The Overland Express, with California advices to May, reached St. Joseph's last evening. The news is without importance.

The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to announce to Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN his nomination for the Presidency waited upon that gentleman yesterday at his residence in Springfield. In reply to a brief address of Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, stating the purport of the Committee's mission, Mr. LINCOLN expressed his intention to accept the honor tendered him, conveyed through the Committee his acknowledgments to the Convention, and engaged to respond at length and in writing to the announcement, reviewing and approving the platform. Each of the Committee was then presented in turn to the candidate.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) now in session at Rochester, on Saturday had under consideration the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions. The specific question under debate was the recommendation of the Committee that it was inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board. Rev. Dr. THORNWELL argued at length against the recommendation, and Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, replied. The remarks of the latter gentlemen were continued until some time after the hour of adjournment. The other business before the Assembly was strictly formal in its character. At its session yesterday the Assembly received the report of the Board of Domestic Missions, and listened to a speech of Rev. Dr. ADGER, reflecting upon the conduct of the Board. A protracted debate followed, at the close of which the report was recommitted for modification.

The Methodists in Conference at Buffalo, yesterday, after a long discussion, adopted the report of the Committee on Missions, establishing a Conference in Arizona and New-Mexico. Until organized, however, the District is to be under the care of the Foreign Missionary Board. The Committee on the Bible cause recommended a vigorous prosecution of the work through the dominions of the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe and Asia. Dr. KINGSLEY, from the Committee on Slavery, reported the votes of the different Conferences for and against a change of the rule. There had been laid before the Conference 137 memorials against a change, from 32 annual Conferences, signed by 3,999 memorialists and 39 quarterly Conferences. For a change of the rule there had been submitted 811 memorials from 33 annual Conferences, signed by 45,857 memorialists and 49 quarterly Conferences.

The Aldermen had no quorum last evening, and so avoided the reception of a message from the Mayor vetoing the action of the Board in leasing to a private individual a pier which had already been disposed of. The Councilmen directed the Comptroller to inform them by what authority a private person was running a ferry from the foot of Catherine-street to Brooklyn, (E. D.) A resolution in favor of appropriating $7,000 for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of National Independence, was laid over under the rule. Another resolution, directing the opening of Tompkins-square to the public, was adopted. The Board adjourned without taking any action on the proposed appropriation of $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

The City Inspector, taking for his text the increase exhibited by the weekly bills of mortality as compared with those for preceding years, has prepared for transmission to the Common Council a communication urging the necessity of certain alterations in the sanitary regulations of his Department. Garbage boxes, he thinks, might be done away with, and proprietors of tenement-houses should be held responsible for the violation of City ordinances by their tenants. Then, too, there should be some regulation limiting the number of inmates who can be crowded into a single apartment, just as the number of passengers which an emigrant ship may carry is defined by law. The fat-boiling establishments, the slaughter-houses, wagons which peddle unwholesome fish and vegetables, are noticed, and the necessity for adopting measures for the suppression of these nuisances is forcibly urged. Then, too, Mr. DELAVAN calls attention to the practice of admitting into the City Railroad cars persons under the influence of liquor, and even those suffering from infectious diseases. He states that many of the certificates of deaths which come into his office are written by medical practitioners so illiterate that their hieroglyphics can hardly be deciphered, and implores the Common Council to give him the necessary power to suppress this and all other nuisances to which he refers. The communication will be received by the Aldermen when they meet again.

There were 402 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 70 as compared with the number reported during the preceding week. The returns for the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859 show a mortality of 402 and 363 respectively.

The law students of Columbia College have applied for admission to the Bar upon their diplomas. The application is to be argued for the students by Prof. DWIGHT this morning....The trial of the "Omnibus Suit" was recommenced in the Supreme Court yesterday....Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, has granted an alternative *mandamus* sued out to test the relative rights of the contending Trustees in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church.... The will of GEORGE WOOD, Esq., was yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm again yesterday. New-York Central, 83c.@82⅞; Pacific Mail, 92½@91½. The Bank return shows a decrease of $1,246,000 in Discounts and a gain of $954,000 on the Specie average. Nothing new in Money or Exchange..

The receipts of Flour exceeded 25,000 bbls., while the sales were confined to 13,000 bbls. Prices declined a shade. Wheat and Corn were quite plenty, and were lower. A sample of the new crop of Wheat, from Georgia, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange. Provisions somewhat brisker, but prices were irregular. The transactions in Groceries, Whisky, Hay and Hops, Metals and Oils, were less extensive. Naval Stores, Hides, Seeds, Spices, Lime, Fish and Candles, were lightly dealt in. A limited business was reported in Cotton, at uniform quotations. Raisins were unusually active. The Freight engagements were restricted. The advanced claims of ship-owners tended to check export movements.

Pulpit Law and St. Thaddeus.

Sermons delivered by clergymen from the pulpits of their own churches rarely fall within the range of the topics which a journalist feels called upon to treat, but Dr. CHEEVER'S sermon of last Sunday, on the case of THADDEUS HYATT, furnishes a somewhat flagrant exception to the rule. The subject of this discourse, as announced, was the "Right of conscience towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT." The facts in this case are, that THADDEUS HYATT was subpœnaed before a Committee of the United States Senate, to be examined touching the Harper's Ferry insurrection. He obeyed the subpœna by appearing, and announced that he was ready to tell all he knew if the Senate would acknowledge beforehand that it had no power to compel him to testify. This the Senate very properly, or at all events very naturally, declined to do, and, as we believe with equal propriety, committed THADDEUS to close custody for a gross contempt in refusing to answer unconditionally. In order to test the legality of this imprisonment, THADDEUS has only to apply to any of the Courts for a writ of *habeas corpus*. None of them dare refuse it, and if the Senate has exceeded its powers under the Constitution, his discharge is certain, upon the return of the writ and the production of his body. This is what the law prescribes in every case of illegal imprisonment,—this the precise course which all good citizens are bound to follow. It is, moreover, the course pursued by Mr. SANBORN in Concord, under similar circumstances. But it is much too sensible a course for HYATT. Saint THADDEUS repudiates the *habeas corpus*—will not apply for it; will not bring his case before the Courts of law; will do nothing, in short, but lie helplessly in jail. Unless the Senate of the United States chooses to adopt his views on parliamentary privilege, without the smallest doubt or question, he will not leave his cell, nor make any effort to leave it.

Upon these facts we now find a Christian minister, belonging to a moderate, sober, and sensible denomination, and presiding over a wealthy and cultivated congregation, getting up, on a Sunday morning, in the pulpit, and preaching a sermon which, first of all, decides the point of law as to the power of the Senate to compel testimony, and then advises the people to march on Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force!

It is extremely difficult to know how to treat a performance of this sort. Such an occurrence in a leading Church, in a leading quarter of the City, the chief actor being a person of Dr. CHEEVER'S position, seems hardly a fit subject for levity, and yet it is impossible to be entirely grave over it. The judicial powers of the Senate, we need hardly say, belong to precisely the same category as the powers of the Supreme Court of this State. How far they extend is a question of law, to be decided in precisely the same manner as the power of the Supreme Court to issue a writ. It has to be argued by counsel before a competent tribunal; elucidated by precedents, authorities, analogies, principles, and decided by men trained in the art of judicial interpretation. If the Supreme Court were to subpœna one of the Trustees of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church to give evidence in a suit, and he or his counsel entertained doubts as to the legality of the process, refused to answer, went to jail for a contempt, and would not ask for a *habeas corpus*—what should we think if Dr. CHEEVER, in these circumstances, were to get up in his pulpit the following Sunday, declare that the Supreme Court had decided wrongly, that the rule laid down in Smith *vs.* Brown was untenable, that he had himself examined the question, and called upon the congregation to follow him to Eldridge-street jail the next day and rescue the prisoner *vi et armis*? And yet what he is now doing is in all essential respects precisely the same thing. He is holding a Court of Appeals in Union-square, and to the functions of a Supreme Judge is adding the duties of a revolutionary chief. He first passes on the points of law, and then calls on the mob to carry out his decision.

We are willing to allow "a popular preacher" a large latitude, both in the subjects he selects for his sermons and in the sources from which he draws his illustrations. But we doubt if the most liberal theory of ministerial duty ever contemplated the possibility of a minister deciding points of law in the pulpit for the benefit of a man who refuses to bring them before the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, and then asking the people to rise in armed rebellion on the strength of his ruling. Obviously, if such practices as Dr. CHEEVER has initiated were to become general, and the congregations to prove as foolish as their pastors, all civil government would become impossible. We should have the law on one point expounded in fifty different ways, in fifty different pulpits, and fifty different mobs hurrying every Monday morning to carry fifty different judgments into execution. Dr. HAWKS' rulings in Parliamentary law and practice would naturally differ from those of Dr. CHEEVER, and HENRY WARD BEECHER'S from both; and we should like to know why Calvary or Plymouth Church has not as much right as the Church of the Puritans to arm itself for the execution of its Minister's legal decisions?

Let us add, that if there is one thing more ridiculous than another, it is the practice which has of late years become so common, of calling on "the people" to do things which are not exactly practicable, and appealing to "the people" in cases in which responsibility to a smaller or more compact body would be decidedly inconvenient. Dr. CHEEVER, for instance, calls on "the people" to deliver the martyred HYATT, by force of arms; and Mr. BUCHANAN, when his corruption is exposed, proclaims his accountability to the whole of the citizens of the United States. This large and liberal way of dealing with political questions looks very fine, and sounds very heroic, but it will hardly bear examination. If Dr. CHEEVER really wishes to have his writ for HYATT'S deliverance executed, the best mode of proving his sincerity, if not of insuring success, would be to come down at the close of his sermon, and instead of relying on the "universal Yankee nation," take in the vestry the names of all persons who are willing to muster, each man with a rifle and sixty rounds of ammunition and provisions for three days, in Union-square on Monday morning, to go thence direct to Washington and storm HYATT'S prison. This would be bringing matters to a point, and would give those who think Dr. CHEEVER as sound in constitutional law as he is edifying in gospel eloquence, an opportunity of proving their faith by their works.

What comfort HYATT would derive from being rescued, however, we do not very well see. He has not gone to prison because he is unwilling to answer the questions of the Senate. Nothing of the kind. He has declared his readiness to tell all he knows. His grievance is that the Senate will not declare by resolution that it has no right to examine him. This is the iron that has entered into the soul of ST. THADDEUS. And if "the people" rescued him to-morrow, it is not at all likely the Senate would be one whit readier than it now is to make the declaration he requires. No amount of force that will not suffice to place the Senators in bodily fear, and extract from their terrors and agonies a full declaimer of the obnoxious powers they claim, would, therefore, suffice to pluck the "rooted sorrow" from this martyr's brain.

Clergymen, Women and Japanese.

There are one or two features of our Western civilization which we venture to think that "His Majesty, the President," and the Republican Court at Washington, are not taking precisely the proper steps to recommend to the favor of their Japanese guests. The envoys of the Tycoon are supposed to be sitting now for the first time in the broad light of social and political wisdom; and as they are evidently sufficiently sharp and teachable persons, it is no doubt the hope of many friends of humanity that they will go back to the "England of the Pacific" prepared to set on foot a tremendous movement of progress in that powerful and prosperous realm. We trust that this hope may not be disappointed; but we cannot repress some anxiety and concern on the subject when we see the little pains which have been taken to put our best traits forward in a fashion to do justice to their merits. If there are two points on which we value ourselves as in contrast with the Asiatic nations generally, they are our enjoyment of religious truth in religious freedom and the lofty position which we have accorded to women. The Japanese have astonished us by the perfection to which they have brought their culture of many of the useful arts and sciences. Their chemistry stares ours out of countenance by the superior splendor of its chromatic results. As workers in metal they need not shrink from competition with the Birminghams and Sheffields of the West. Their personal neatness has confounded the Washington hotel-keepers, accustomed mainly to the habits of members of Congress and lobbyers. Their exquisite politeness has shamed even our New-York Common Councilmen into agreeing to treat them decently.

But their theology is plainly neither very clear in itself, nor very firm in its hold on their faith; and they entertain no very exalted estimate of the female character and female taste. On these matters we feel sure of our superiority. But are we likely to bring the Japanese to the same convictions by the course which some of the Washington clergymen, and pretty nearly the whole of the Washington ladies, are pursuing? It appears that several well-intentioned ministers of various denominations at the Federal capital have thrust themselves at divers times upon these people, with the benevolent object of converting them immediately to the doctrines of Christianity. It is hard to quarrel with sincere efforts of this sort, even when their sincerity is utterly unenlightened by a decent regard to the duties of hospitality, and their energy quite unqualified either by self-respect or respect for others. But when we reflect that everything which occurs to the Japanese in this country will be carefully laid, on their return to Japan, before the great Council of Princes which really rules the nation—which great Council is already known to be fiercely divided between the Japanese Tories and the Japanese Whigs, the party of progress and the party of conservatism—it ought to be plain to the most obtuse capacity that the clergymen who insist on futile attempts at proselyting the suite of the KAMI-BUJEN and KAMI-AWAGE in a back parlor at Willard's, are simply furnishing arguments to the Japanese enemies of Christianity and of intercourse with Christian nations, against the extension of existing relations between Japan and the people of the West. To do this is to endanger the natural and gradual progress of Christian truth, by paralyzing Truth's great forerunner and herald, Commerce. We have no objection to the zeal of our Washington teachers and preachers; but we trust that if they cannot apply the proper brakes themselves to its impetus, those Federal officers who have the Japanese in charge will protect them, and the future of our relations with the East, against the serious mischief to which a very little ignorant folly in the exhibition of that zeal may so easily give birth.

And we trust, too, that at the same time the same functionaries may be able to devise some means of making the ladies of Washington understand that they are not likely to advance the emancipation of their Japanese sisters by satisfying Japanese gentlemen that the "creatures in crinoline," whose ubiquity astounds them, are just as frivolous, just as inquisitive, just as heedless of all the restraints which decorum and good-feeling ought to impose upon the gratification of a silly and selfish curiosity, as if they had been brought up under the sequestered and depressing tutelage which Oriental manners impose upon their sex. Women who force themselves upon the attention of strangers who do everything consistent with politeness to show that the intrusion is shocking to their notions of decency, are not taking just the best course to elevate their sex in the eyes of their patient victims. It is, no doubt, evidence of horribly bad taste in the Japanese to cherish the notions to which they have given the plainest possible expression on the subject of female society. But when we read of ladies climbing up on pier-tables, and "framing themselves in mirrors," in the house of the President of their country; pushing their way through the circle of the national authorities, and converting a diplomatic reception of the envoys of one of the most formal and punctilious of nations into a noisy, crowded, vulgar show—we own that we shall not be surprised to learn that male Japan has declined to take æsthetic lessons from female America, or to risk converting the Court of Jeddo to the likeness of the Court of Washington.

The Douglas Meeting.

Another scene of the Presidential drama is to be enacted to-night in New-York. The Democracy of the Metropolis propose to define their position, and the position of the New-York delegation at Charleston, and the position of the champion candidate of the Democratic Party, in a meeting at the Cooper Institute. The interest which would naturally be excited by this demonstration of New-York in defence of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and of Senator DOUGLAS, will not be diminished by the circumstance that it follows so immediately upon the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, at Chicago. As the whole country is fast making up its mind that the National battle of 1860 is really to be fought out between Mr. DOUGLAS and his ancient antagonist in a hardly less conspicuous contest, it will be highly interesting to hear what the orators of the Democracy have to say of their foeman, and of the chances of the impending strife. There will be orators enough to enlighten us on these points, too, for all sections of the Union are to be represented on the platform. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana; RUST, of Arkansas, memorable for his fray with the Editor of the *Tribune*; HAMILTON, of Texas, at one time the "coming man" in the contest of last Winter for the Speakership at Washington; RICHARDSON and LOGAN, of Illinois; WATERSON, of Tennessee; MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, Kansas and New-York, are announced in the programme of the evening. The recent letter of STEPHENS, of Georgia, approving the attitude assumed by the Senator from Illinois, and the growing weakness which appears in all the demonstrations of the Charleston "seceders" at the South, will concentrate particular attention upon the utterances of the Southern statesmen in this formidable list; and those who delight in studying the signs in the heaven of politics, will, doubtless, see portents enough to-night, raining prophetic influence upon their intellects, and "adjudging the prize" of the approaching joust at Baltimore.

THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.—Somebody relates of the grampus a remarkable mode of fighting, the result whereof is bloodless alike to victor and vanquished. Two of these animals no sooner meet, than, like two irate Congressmen, they retire from the gaze of the world to some sheltered spot, and there engage in quite as harmless strife as a Congressional duel generally proves to be. Grampus number one opens the contest by stretching out his neck to an unusual length. His opponent endeavors to raise his own head higher still, and succeeding, is in turn outdone by his ambitious rival. The strife continues till one of the creatures breaks his neck, when the victor returns to his accustomed haunts. To this eccentric type of rivalry we think a parallel is furnished by the eagerness which some of our business men display to outstrip each other in the up-town race. No sooner does Smith forsake his long-occupied stand for one above Brown's, and fairly ensconce himself therein, than Brown strikes his tent and pitches it further up than Smith. Each becomes imbued with the insane, but quite popular idea, that the North pole of commercial magnetism is somewhere among the bushes and rocks of Harlem, where also a City Hall will shortly be built, to be occupied at first by the Albany Legislature, and subsequently by Congress itself. It is a great mistake to suppose that any possible or conceivable increase of population can change the physical conformation of the island, so as to bring the Battery and the adjacent ferries and wharves to the immediate neighborhood of Central Park or Madison-square. The position of these,—"the lay of the land"—determines the tendency of business. The business centre of the City is not likely, for many years to come to be further up town than it is at present; and we greatly mistake if some of those, whose eager zeal to be in the van of the commercial anabasis induces them to rent or buy expensive stores in the aristocratic dwelling quarters of the town, do not, sooner than they expect, find like the defeated grampus, that their ambitious zeal has been their ruin.

Among the ton, who had always deemed Fifth-avenue and the regions of Union-square sacred to the genius of domestic life, the recent invasion of those classic regions by the ruthless Vandals of commerce has produced a flutter of consternation, and a serious questioning with themselves, whether it be not "the better part of valor" for them to beat an honorable retreat to the Central Park, before they are driven out at the point of the yardstick and shears. We believe the alarm is groundless. Attempts to drive business from its appropriate quarters, and force it into factitious fields, can never ultimately succeed. In spite of jobbing legislative acts, we believe the City Hall has refused to budge, and we have little faith that ships will ever anchor in Union-square. Until they do, business and warehouses will doubtless remain down town.

JAPANESE ART AND AMERICAN MANNERS.—We regret that our columns should have been made the medium for propagating a charge which appears to have been most erroneously fastened upon an artist connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of making off with a sketch-book belonging to one of the draughtsmen of the Japanese Embassy. So far as Mr. CHAPIN, the artist in question, is concerned, the letters which we publish to-day from himself and Mr. LESLIE completely exonerate him from this imputation. But it does seem to be true that some American devotee of the Fine Arts, probably no more familiar with the Japanese language than with the laws of property, did "borrow" a sketch-book from one of our Oriental visitors, and to the utter consternation and possible damage of the owner, quietly put it into his pocket, and walk away with his prize to show it to his wife, his family and his friends. This act may very well have been committed with no sort of intention on the part of the perpetrator of keeping what he had thus obtained; and it is no doubt to be stigmatized as a piece of bad manners and indecently selfish curiosity rather than as a deliberate larceny. We trust that some of the respectable Americans who seem to have some access to the Japanese Ambassadors will take pains to explain this to our benighted visitors from the Pacific; and that they will intercede to save the unfortunate Niphonese knight of the pencil from the punishment with which it appears he is threatened for his blind confidence in the breeding of Great Republicans. Possibly it might be a good thing to translate for the Kamis and other functionaries those passages in the works of Dr. KANE, Capt. COOK, LA PEROUSE, and other famous navigators, in which those enterprising explorers recount the great trouble they were at in preventing the people of the Sandwich Islands or the Esquimaux from carrying off light articles from the decks of their ships, and from about their own persons. This would at least have the good effect of satisfying the envoys of the Tycoon that vulgar and inconsiderate curiosity is not absolutely peculiar to Christian nations.

CABS AND THE CENTRAL PARK.—There is a snarl twisting up between the Central Park Commissioners and the proprietors of business wagons as to the right of entry into the Park, which some good citizen might unravel, and at the same time do the public a great service, by establishing near the Park a stand of light one-horse carriages, to be let out at a cheap rate, by the hour or otherwise, to persons desiring a drive in the grounds. At present everybody who does not possess either a private carriage or a grocer's wagon must charter one of the antediluvian coaches, with two horses, known to Aldermen and livery stable keepers as the common domestic "hack," at a cost of from five to ten dollars, if he wishes an hour's ride in the Park. Why, in the name of cheapness, common sense and comfort, cannot the mass of decent citizens be enabled, after riding to the Park in the cars, to find there a passable vehicle, with a single horse, in which they may make the circuit of the grounds for a quarter, or a half, or even a whole dollar? What has become of that mysterious Corporation which regularly every session takes out a charter authorizing it to furnish New-York with cheap cabs, and yet never starts them? What is the reason that in the most enterprising City in the world we find it so hard to get rid of the old "glass coach" of Queen ANNE'S time, which has not been seen in any other capital for fifty years? Will not some energetic and intelligent stable keeper answer these questions in a practical way?

THE COURTS AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—We understand that the late decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court on the subject of admissions to the bar, on which we commented yesterday, referred exclusively to applications made by students of the University of New-York, and not of Columbia College; though the rule laid down by the Court will, of course, apply to both. The graduates of the Columbia College Law School will, however, make their application to-day, and this will bring the matter up for reargument. The case of the College will be presented by Prof. DWIGHT. It is highly desirable that the question should be finally settled whether the Supreme Court has power to keep the Bar in its present depressed condition, by driving everybody else who attempts to better it from the field. We repeat once more that we believe the Court, in charging itself with the duty of examining candidates for admission, attempts something which it cannot well perform, for which it has no time, and no adequate machinery, and which it would, therefore, do well to hand over to more careful and competent hands.

Mr. Burton's Pictures.

We are sure that no New-Yorker of even ten years standing can read with absolute indifference the advertisement which offers for sale, at public auction, "the entire gallery of the late WM. E. BURTON, Esq." In a few years the tide of metropolitan life, fed continually from a thousand new springs, will, doubtless, sweep over the memory of all the popular favorites of the passing day; and the time may not be far distant when people will ask, as they turn over the record of New-York doings and sayings, who WM. E. BURTON was, and what he did. But it has not yet come. Swiftly as we move from one to another excitement in this mercurial and kaleidoscopic City of ours, the echo of the great comedian's voice still lingers, as from yesterday, in the ears of the theatre-going world of New-York. But a little while ago, and we were shaking our sides with him over the humors of *Mr. Toodle*; reading new meanings by the light of his genius in SHAKESPEARE'S *Autolycus* and *Falstaff*—and now we are asked to help disperse his household gods; and efface the last vestiges of the home he had built up for himself out of a long, and busy, and checkered life.

Mr. BURTON'S tastes in the way of literature and art were very simple and positive. His gallery, numbering more than a hundred and fifty paintings, mirrors them as truly as his library. Its chief attractions are pictures rather of the realistic than of the imaginative school, and many of them richly deserve the places which they will doubtless reach in the fine collections now forming all over the country. A life-size portrait of Queen VICTORIA on horseback, the joint work of Sir EDWIN LANDSEER and the Count D'ORSAY, is the best known of them all. This picture, valued at $7,500 by D'ORSAY himself, had a triple interest of its own when it came into Mr. BURTON'S hands. It has now one association the more to speak to the mind as its artistic merits speak to the eye. A number of Dutch and Flemish pictures by DIETRICH, VAN VELEZ, STEENWYCK, MIERIS VAN HOVE, and others, will also attract the attention of well-informed purchasers; and a genuine "George Morland," from the collection of Sir BENJAMIN WEST, is a prize which those who know how strangely great qualities and foul tastes were mingled in that unhappy painter's mind will eagerly examine.

Five characteristic Shakespearian sketches by STOTHARD; two gracious Mignards; a possible Watteau; a charming Nasmyth; and a very striking Gainsborough, indicate rather than exhaust the treasures of old French and modern English Art which Mr. BURTON had gradually amassed. America is represented by ELLIOTT, LEUTZE, COLE, ROSSITER, SULLY. The sale will begin this evening, at the Irving Galleries, No. 594 Broadway.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We trust our operatic readers do not need to be reminded that the benefit of Mlle. SPERANZA takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The misfortunes of this young lady, and the sweetness and patience with which they have been borne, should secure for her the warm and practical benevolence of the whole opera-going community—as they already have won for her the active sympathy of all her fellow-artists.

WINTER GARDEN.—One season doth tread upon another's heels. MAX MARETZEK having already produced more operas in a given time than any other manager ever ventured on, last night repeated his triumph in "Nabuco," and now promises us a fresh Spring-burst of opera, with MERCADANTE'S "Bravo," and VERDI'S "Masnadieri." Decidedly, MAX, who vowed that he would close his doors definitely on Saturday last, is better than his word. We cannot quarrel with him for being so.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS—ADVICES TO MAY 11.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of May 11, reached St. Joseph this afternoon. The news by this arrival is not especially important.

Arrived, May 5, brig *Canal*, from Valparaiso; whalers *Nevada* and *Sarah Warren*, from Ascension Island; U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, from Panama; 7th, *Forest Queen*, from New-York.

Sailed, May 4, ship *Amethyst*, from Bellingham Bay; 6th, Hamburg bark *Louisa*, from New-Archangel; 8th, Japanese steamer *Candinmorrah*, for Honolulu; 10th, ship *Buena Vista*, for ditto.

Business was more active from second hands, and a good trade had been done with the country, but an increased movement from first hands being brought about by concessions and forced sales at auction, the whole tone of the market became weaker, and nearly every article was brought down to its real value. Provisions were sensibly lower, and found no favor. The last accounts from New-York had depressed the views of buyers.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, which sailed for Panama on the 5th inst., took $1,730,000 in treasure, $1,500,000 of it being for New-York—a larger amount than was anticipated.

The Japanese corvette sailed homeward *via* Honolulu, on the 7th inst., having been completely repaired at the Navy-yard, free of charge. A farewell festival was given to her officers by the city officers and citizens of San Francisco. She started immediately after the arrival of the Pony Express, which brought news only eighteen days from New-York. Her homeward trip will be a complete transmission of news around the world in quicker time than ever before done.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of April 28, arrived at Carson Valley on the 7th inst., with news indicating the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, which caused great embarrassment among the Democracy.

The California Republican State Convention to choose Presidential Electors, is to meet at Sacramento on the 20th of June.

At the local election at Stockton, on the 9th inst., the People's ticket triumphed over the Democratic.

Twelve or fourteen whites were massacred by Indians at the big bend of the Carson River, on the 7th inst. The Indians were three or four hundred strong, well mounted and armed with guns. The affair created great excitement, and three or four armed parties of from twelve to thirty each had started in pursuit. This express brought one hundred letters from San Francisco.

The Pike's Peak Express.

DISCOVERIES OF NEW MINES—BUSINESS DULL—THE INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, May 21.

The Pike's Peak Express, bringing Denver City dates of the 15th inst., has arrived.

The weather at Denver was clear, cool and pleasant.

Advices from the head waters of the Blue River state that rich gulch mines have been discovered containing lump gold varying in value from $1 to $17, and within from two to eighteen feet of the surface.

New discoveries were daily being made in the vicinity of Gregory's of a promising nature.

Emigration was pouring in in torrents, and it is estimated that 5,000 people arrived *via* the Platte route last week. Other routes are also reported thronged.

Business was still dull, and very little gold was coming from the mines.

The Indians of the Plains were holding a conference at the head of the Bijou Creek, in reference to the encroachments of the whites upon their ground.

The Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

HON. ABRAM LINCOLN ACCEPTS THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 21.

The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, comprising President ASHMUN and the Chairmen of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. LINCOLN his nomination, arrived at Springfield on Saturday night and proceeded to Mr. LINCOLN'S residence, where Mr. ASHMUN, in a brief speech, presented Mr. LINCOLN the letter announcing his nomination.

Mr. LINCOLN replied, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I tender you, and through you to the Republican National Convention and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the honor done me which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor, a responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of the few more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention denominated the platform and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform, will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted; and now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand.

The various members of the Committee were then presented to Mr. LINCOLN, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Monday, May 21.

One hundred guns were fired here this morning; a procession marched through the streets headed by bands of music; speeches were made, &c.—all in honor of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Methodist Conference.

MISSIONS IN ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO—NUMBER OF MEMORIALS AND MEMORIALISTS FOR AND AGAINST A CHANGE OF THE RULE ON SLAVERY.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 21.

The order of business, the reports of Committees, was taken up.

The report of the Committee on Missions, authorizing the Bishops to establish a Mission and Annual Conference in Arizona and New-Mexico, which was pending at the adjournment on Saturday, was taken up and discussed at some length, and finally adopted with an amendment that until organized the district be under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Board.

Reports were received from the Sunday-School Committee and the Committee on German Work. The latter, among other things, favors the forming of the German work in Cincinnati into a new Annual Conference, to be called the Cincinnati Conference of German Work.

The Committee on the Bible Cause submitted a somewhat lengthy report, setting forth the progress of the Bible circulation throughout the world, and more especially throughout the dominions of the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe and Asia, which work has been and still is being vigorously prosecuted.

The rules were suspended, and Dr. KINGSLEY, from the Committee on Slavery, reported the vote of the Annual Conferences on the several propositions submitted by the last General Conference, for a change in the rule in regard to Slavery, as follows:

Cincinnati Rule—For it, 219; against it, 1,212.
Providence Rule—For it, 1,243; against it, 1,323.
Erie Rule—For it, 1,795; against it, 1,416.

There had been laid before the Committee 137 memorials against a change of the rule from 32 annual conferences, signed by 3,999 memorialists and 39 quarterly conferences. For a change of the rule and for the extirpation of Slavery there had been presented 811 memorials from 33 annual conferences, signed by 45,857 memorialists and 49 quarterly conferences.

The report was laid over and ordered to be printed, and the Conference adjourned.

Arkansas Politics.

RENOMINATION OF HON. T. C. HINDMAN TO CONGRESS—THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Fayetteville, Ark., says that the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of that State has nominated Hon. T. C. HINDMAN for reëlection to Congress. The Convention then indorsed the action of the Southern States at Charleston, and appointed N. B. BURROWS and S. D. CARROLL as Delegates; and Hon. T. C. HINDMAN and N. BART PEARCE as alternates to the Baltimore Convention.

Douglas Meeting in New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 21.

The Charleston *Courier* has received a special dispatch from New-Orleans, stating that an enthusiastic meeting of National Democrats was held

there on Saturday night; that the seceders were denounced, and that delegates were appointed to the State Convention. Hon. PIERRE SOULE and others spoke.

Fires.

FACTORY AND DWELLINGS AT MALDEN—DWELLINGS IN SOMERVILLE, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 21.

On Saturday night the paper-hanging factory and four dwellings adjoining, belonging to NORTON NEWCOMB, Jr., in Malden, were destroyed by fire. Loss 12,000—half insured.

At the same time four wooden dwellings in Somerville, owned by J. M. CURRIER, of Norwich, Conn., were burned. Loss $3,000.

DWELLINGS AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, May 21.

Last night six dwelling-houses and several outhouses were burnt on Golding and Richmond streets.

From Yucatan.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN, AT SISAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

The schooner *Arrogant* has arrived from Sisal. The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at that port on the 6th.

Railroad Accident in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 21.

The *Republican*, of this morning, reports an accident on the Florida Railroad on the 16th inst., killing G. L. BRYANT, cashier of the Bank of St. Johns; STEPHEN MARTIN, of Palatka, and a brakeman. Several were badly injured.

The New School General Assembly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Monday, May, 21.

The General Assembly discussed to-day a special report, taking grounds against the division of the Ministry. Nearly all the speakers favored the report, which was adopted without amendment by a large majority.

Meeting of the Admirers of Heenan in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 21.

The admirers of HEENAN held a meeting at the Parker House to-night, and appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions for a testimonial to him. Three hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed on the spot.

A Steamer off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Sunday, May 20.

A steamer passed Cape Race, four miles off, going east, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was probably the *Canada* from Boston, *via* Halifax, for Liverpool, or the *Teutonia* from New-York for Hamburg.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Book of Discipline—Narratives of the State of Religion—Systematic Benevolence—Domestic Missions—Shall the Board be Reorganized—Interesting Debate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

The first half-hour was spent as usual, in devotional exercises. The Moderator announced a Committee to receive the Memorial of the Presbytery of Chicago on the mission in the Kankaka Colony of French Canadians: Ministers, Drs. ATWATER, CHEESEMAN and DICKSON; Elders, LONG and CLARK.

Dr. THORNWELL submitted the report of the Committee appointed by the last Assembly on the Revision of the Book of Discipline. He gave a brief statement of the changes made by the Committee. The subject was made the order of the day for Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. KREBS made a proposition with reference to a change of place in some of the evening services, all of them being hitherto held in the First Church. The proposition was received with approval.

Narratives of the state of religion were received by Dr. DICKSON, Chairman of the Committee on Narratives.

The Synodical Records were handed in to the respective Committees.

The report of the Presbyteries on Systematic Benevolence were handed to the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. LOCKE. The reports from the Theological Seminaries were received and referred to Dr. SPRING, Chairman of the Committee.

It was now the order of the day to resume the discussion on the motion to adopt the first proposition of the Report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions. The recommendation was "that it is inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board." Dr. THORNWELL continued his remarks in opposition to this recommendation, which were interrupted by yesterday's adjournment. He briefly re-stated the difference of opinion in regard to the theory of the Church, and its legitimate powers. One party believed that the Church had power to do everything not forbidden by the Word of God, while the other believed that the Church had power to do only what was expressly enjoined. The latter believed that before the Church could do anything it was necessary to show that the power was actually granted in statement, or by necessary implication. The law was not merely a veto, but a positive constitution, the measure and ground of right. Now, the *Boards* of the Presbyterian Church, as they are actually constituted, are part and parcel of the machinery of the church. The Board is not a mere *organ*, but an *organism*, complete in itself, with body, head and members. It is a body politic, a moral person with moral rights and moral duties. It is complete in itself as any subordinate church court, so that our Boards are a system of church courts, erected side by side with the courts ordained by Christ. Their sphere may be different, but the nature of their possession and execution of power are the same. The Assembly has but the same supervision and control of the Boards that it has of the Presbyteries and Synods. These Boards, then, are a set of church courts, possessing the same rights and duties as the regularly constituted church courts. Who gave them this right? There is no *Thus saith the Lord* for their constitution. Why make them? Is it not because we regard the present organization of our Church as inadequate to perform its proper duties? We have done what the Independents and the Congregationalists were compelled to do for the want of an organization, and have thus cast reproach upon Presbyterianism. But if the Church is not competent herself to do the work, let us boast no more of our Presbyterian polity, but cast it off and seek for that which can do it. The real relation of the Board to the Church is that of a vicar, a *bona fide* commission. It is not the *organ* of the Assembly, but acts *instead* of the Assembly. We acknowledge that "*qui facit per alium facit per se*," but where is the right to appoint the deputy? A Legislature elected by the people has no right to appoint a committee to make laws for the people. God has organized the Church and given it power to do a certain work, and it has no right to appoint a vicar to discharge this duty and to plead for the imputation of its righteousness to itself. The principle involved is the very principle for which the Puritans and our forefathers in Scotland contended. This principle, that the power of the Church was limited only by that which is forbidden, enabled the Pope to put his foot upon the neck of kings.

The principles that controlled the structure of our Boards were, first, the formation of a large missionary society by constituting centres of attraction to reflect a missionary influence. This was working the wrong way. It undertook to create zeal by a complimentary appointment, and was a revolt from the principle that the Church is a missionary society and every man in it a member. The second idea was raising funds, and hence the notion of a paid membership. Against this the speaker addressed himself most earnestly, hoping that it would be expunged from the constitution of the Boards, from the memory of the past, and buried in the waters of oblivion. Another feature was traveling aids, but the sentiment of the Church had risen up against this and it had been removed. It had been said that there was no real difference between a Committee and a Board. But there is a real, substantive difference, which, though at present it may occasion no difficulty, in the future may revolutionize our body. What the Church needs in carrying on its work is unity, simplicity and completeness of action. All these are secured more effectually by a Committee than it is possible by a Board. The whole doctrine of systematic benevolence is not an idea of the Boards, but a doctrine of the Church; and if it were properly developed, all that we should need would be a Committe who should tell the Church what was needed, and it would instantly be forthcoming. The reverend gentleman cast no reproach on the Boards. They had done as well as they could do with the organization, but he was not prepared to say that they had done well enough. He drew a graphic picture of the needs of the perishing world, and the inadequacy of our attempts to supply the want. But whether any change in the mode of doing the work was made or not, the speaker announced his determination never to cease his most strenuous exertions in the glorious work.

Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, replied that what at first had seemed to be a matter of such great diversity of sentiment had been reduced, by Dr. THORNWELL himself, to merely the difference between an Extension Committee and a Board of Missions. If this were the only matter in dispute, it was not worthy of a lengthened discussion; but other things have been put forward of a different character. It had been said that our Boards had their origin from New-England, and were the result of expediency. But were ASHBEL GREEN, SAMUEL MILLER, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, BAXTER, SPEECE and others of a similar character, New-England men, or men of expediency? The true origin of the Boards was this: As the brethren who had spoken wished, Committees did do the work at first, but owing to inefficiency in the mode of operation and to the lethargy of the Church, voluntary associations rose all over the country. It was then proposed to have Boards, and they were established in the midst of opposition, using just such language as is now heard. But then the opposition came from those whose sympathies were with Congregationalism,—now it comes from hyper-hyper-high church Presbyterianism. What is this new theory of the Church to which we have listened?

1. That the Church has no more right to change its form of government than its form of doctrine. That there must be a "Thus saith the Lord" to authorize every practical mode of its operation.

2. That the power of the Church is in the Church, and in it alone. It cannot delegate its powers and functions any more than delegate the obligation to know Divine law; cannot act by Boards any more than pray by Boards.

3. That all power is joint as opposed to several.

These are the green withes with which it is proposed to bind the Church, or rather this idea is the Delilah that is to cut the locks of our Samson, and send him forth into the hands of the Philistines.

Now, the principles of the Church which we have received from early manhood, and hope to entertain and defend to the last hour, are, first, that all the attributes and prerogatives of the Church are from the indwelling Spirit. Where He dwells, there are the attributes and prerogatives. But the Spirit does not dwell exclusively in the clergy; therefore, these attributes and prerogatives are not exclusively theirs. The Church has discretionary power as to the methods of her agency in carrying on her work; she must breathe—she cannot thus be fettered.

The fundamental principles of our Church are, first, the purity of the clergy, and second, the substantive right and power of the people to take part in the government of the Church. This is the spinal cord. Cut that, and where are we! This is the very life-blood of Presbyterianism and Protestantism. The third is, that the Church is one.

This new theory of the Church which we oppose has been practically carried out by no church on the earth. It binds a burden upon our Church heavier than that borne by the Jews under the old dispensation. No church ever has or ever can act on the principle that all the practical details of its government and operation are laid down in Scripture. The theory that we cannot delegate power is perfectly suicidal. There is nothing in the Bible about parochial schools or theological seminaries. Why not on these principles object to the Boards which govern our Seminaries as well as the other Boards of our Church?

By permission of the Assembly, Dr. HODGE had continued his remarks some little time past the hour of adjournment. The debate had been listened to by the Assembly and a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries with unabated interest. Drs. HODGE and THORNWELL are two of the most powerful men in the Presbyterian Church,—the one representing the largest Northern and the other the largest Southern Theological Seminary. They are also representative men of the different views on ecclesiastical polity. Dr. HODGE is well known in this country and Europe, by his admirable commentaries and able theological essays and reviews. As a theological writer he is acknowledged to have no superior in any country or any denomination, and we do not know who is named as an equal. He was educated at the College of New-Jersey, in Princeton, and has been a Professor in the Theological Seminary at that place since 1822. Dr. THORNWELL is a much younger man, but a man of the most mature and vigorous mind. His position on the floor of the Assembly is and has been one of the very first. His manner, though not in accordance with the rules of oratory, is nevertheless eloquent, convincing and persuasive. The Assembly adjourned until Monday morning. To-morrow the pulpits of various churches and denominations will be filled by members of the Assembly.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 21.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembled here to-day.

A committee was appointed to report to the next Assembly on the feasibility and expediency of a Church commentary.

The Board of Domestic Missions' annual report was before the Assembly.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT and Rev. Dr. HAPPERSETT presented statements of the progress of the work.

The receipts have been $119,000, and the number of Missionaries is 600, and the number of new churches 53.

Rev. Dr. ADGER made an extended speech against the policy of the Board.

An invitation was received from the New-York Central Railroad, at the opening of the afternoon session, to take an excursion over the road to Niagara Falls. The invitation was accepted, and Saturday next named as the day for the excursion.

Dr. ADGER continued his remarks of the morning, taking strong ground in favor of simplifying the form of the Mission Boards, reducing their number and confining their operations to fields outside of established Presbyteries.

Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, could not see any more Scripture authority for Executive Committees than for Boards. If the system of Boards is not a Gospel system, then let them give us a Gospel plan.

The report was finally recommitted for modification.

Dr. THORNWELL reviewed Dr. HODGE's argument in favor of the present system of Boards. He had not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

THE CANVASS AT THE SOUTH.

Bell and Everett in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 17, 1860.

This ticket gives general satisfaction here. At any rate, Kentucky's Opposition organs are blowing for it their loftiest notes. Its very sound "thrills and kindles the spirit like the mellow strain of a bugle." The nomination of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT was eminently fit to be made. The one holds the foremost rank among the public men of the age—a statesman, patriotic, pure, unspotted, experienced, sagacious, comprehensive, independent, national, safe. After an irreproachable public service of thirty years, with a record which challenges comparison, and in the full maturity of his great powers, no one is more worthy than JOHN BELL of the respect, esteem and confidence of our entire country. The other, by universal consent and acclaim, is a patriot too, in the highest and broadest sense, one of the most accomplished diplomatists of the age, the ripest scholar in America, the first orator of the world, and preeminently fitted by his grace, urbanity, elegance and dignity, to preside over the Senate of the United States in the capacity of Vice-President of the United States. Vice-President EVERETT would perform the functions of his office with unsurpassed acceptance, and dispense the hospitalities incumbent upon him with a courtliness and liberality that would be the theme of world-wide praise. No two men now living would do more to elevate the character and reputation of our nation. Their Administration would be supported at home, and admired abroad. It would be cautious, discreet, conservative and successful. Peace and quiet about Slavery would prevail, and only national interests would receive national attention.

Such men, we hear, need no Platform. Their records and merits, their lives and characters, are a sufficient guarantee of their future, and a sufficient platform for the American people. They are not to be hampered by miserable party machinery. JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT cribbed, cabined, confined by the meshes and tricks of sectional partisans! No, never! They feel, they are, and they will be, as free and as independent as HENRY CLAY in 1850, when he stood abreast of the majestic WEBSTER for the Constitution and the Union, for practical non intervention, non-action, non-agitation about Slavery; for strict impartiality and rigid neutrality against Southern and Northern interventionists, abstractionists and agitators. Even our Douglas Democrats have conceded that the oppositionists of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are now virtually with them on the Territorial question; and our Buchaniers charge especially the Bell men of Tennessee and the Unionists of Missouri with being against a Slave code, against protection, and really for "Squatter Sovereignty."

The truth is, in my opinion, Mr. BELL, herein, substantially, practically stands to-day, hard by Mr. DOUGLAS. The Bell Administration, though, perhaps, adverse to the theory, would accept the policy, the expedient, the working of Territorial Sovereignty, as the best practical solution, the nearest possible approach to the desired end,—the banishment of Slavery from the Federal Councils. President BELL would aim to exert his power and influence equally against its Federal prohibition *and its Federal protection*,—at least so far as either might in any case conflict with the Territorial popular will.

Of course the Union ticket is subjected to unmeasured Democratic criticism and abuse. Democratic Kentucky spurns such a "wishy-washy, namby-pamby, lack-a-daisical ticket." It is neither one thing nor the other—it is without point, form or substance. A set of old gentlemen, old fogies, fossils, have had the presumption to convene in Baltimore, and to present to the nation two more of the same sort, with no platform but a meaningless one, dodging all the questions of the day, and nothing to recommend them save their inconsiderable reputations and dubious records! Two old grannies for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, who groan over the degeneracy of the times, and tremble for their country, and yet who dare not lift a finger to save her, or face a single living issue! They never, in political life, showed any positive, manly patriotism—any remarkable decision, or executive capacity; yet now, at this crisis, in their old age, when more weak and worthless than ever, they are held up on a platform as indefinite, uncertain, and tottering as themselves, meaning everything or nothing, and are eulogized before Americans and Democrats as the worthiest of patriots, and the most efficient and reliable of statesmen. The fact is, they have done nothing in all their lives to give them decisive strength anywhere—they can't carry a single Free or Slave State!

Well, it's possible they will not; but I believe, with the TIMES, that BELL and EVERETT will command a "heavy conservative vote," if not in the North, at least "in all those Southern States which were formerly Whig." Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware are counted on as sure; and the leaders appear to entertain strong hopes of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

Still, so far, it's as true of "the Constitutional Union Party" as the Democratic, neither can read its title clear to the Presidential Mansion. All parties must show their hands before a reckoning can be had of any. To use the expressive slang of "Horse Shoe Ned," the recent Charleston correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, "everything's so devilish uncertain," except that as yet there is no visible and audible *popular* enthusiasm in these parts for anybody or any party.

POTOMAC.

The Defeat of Mr. Seward.

A LETTER FROM AN EARNEST AND DISAPPOINTED SUPPORTER.

Mr GEORGE DAWSON, Junior Editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writes thus from

CHICAGO, May 19, 1860.

Misrepresentation has achieved its work. The timid and credulous have succumbed to threats and perversions. To please a few thousand men of equivocal principle and faltering faith, millions of loyal hearts have been saddened. The recognized standard-bearer of the Republican Party has been sacrificed upon the altar of fancied availability.

This sacrifice was alike cruel and unnecessary. No man in the Republican Party has greater strength than WM. H. SEWARD. No man deserves more at the hands of that party, or possesses greater fitness for the high office for which its national tribunal has declared him unworthy. His platform is that of the Republican Party, and was *before* it. He, more than any other man, initiated the principles which called it into being, and which gave and which still gives it all its vitality. No other man's history so distinctly embodies the grand idea which brought together those who originally entered into the Republican organization; and the world's verdict was, that good faith, common honesty, and the future history and well-being of the Republican Party demanded his nomination as its standard-bearer in the pending canvass.

But this verdict has been reversed. The inflexible virtues, the unswerving integrity, the heroic courage, the profound sagacity and the exalted statesmanship, which endeared him to the people, constituted "the stumbling block and rock of offence" to the Convention. He was deemed too pure, too consistent, too heroic, too wise, and too thoroughly and too conspicuously imbued with the distinctive principles of Republicanism, to succeed.

Men, no single pulsation of whose heart ever beat responsive to the principles of the Republican Party, must be conciliated; and to do so, WILLIAM H. SEWARD must be sacrificed. Localities where Republicanism never had vitality enough to breathe were coveted; and to encourage the effort to achieve what is unattainable, WILLIAM H. SEWARD was sacrificed. States, whose representatives have never yet inhaled sufficient of the free spirit of Republicanism to assume its name, demanded the immolation, and they were gratified. Love of consistency, admiration for a long life of devotion to Freedom, and a heroic purpose to stand or fall by the noblest embodiment of undiluted and undefiled principle, all had to succumb to fancied expediency and bitter hate.

The result is less a defeat of WILLIAM H. SEWARD than a triumph of his personal enemies. The sentiment which culminated in his rejection, was chiefly manufactured by those whose dislike of the man was infinitely in advance of their love for his principles. For years he has been their Mordecai at the King's gate; and, by feeding the doubts of some, by exciting the apprehensions of others, and by the industrious utterance of misrepresentations to all, they have, like their ancient prototype, seemingly attained the end they have so ardently coveted, and secured the discomfiture of those who have, for long years, looked and hoped for the coming day when WILLIAM H. SEWARD should attain the exalted position for which no man living is so worthy. I know very well that many of those by whose hands this immolation was actually consummated, did not share in the spirit of envy and hate; but enough did to turn the scale, and I have no wish to withhold from them this acknowledgment of their right to the commendations which they will covet from those who are in sympathy with them.

—But for none of this work of credulity, in gratitude and malignity, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or his immediate friends, responsible. Those who were most zealous in their malign labors, and most industrious and effective in their studied perversions, had no love for the successful candidate. He was neither their first nor their second choice. Others were preferred and pressed before him; but it was because those others were less imbued with the pure principles of Republicanism, and were deemed more offensive to Mr. SEWARD's friends, than because those to whom I refer were not willing to accept Mr. LINCOLN or any other man, as an instrument for the accomplishment of their primary purpose. Mr. LINCOLN is a bold, gallant and uncompromising Republican.

He, however, owes nothing to Mr. SEWARD's immediate friends. They labored earnestly to prevent his nomination. They deemed him greatly the inferior, in every way, of their candidate. And they said so kindly, but with emphasis. If the zeal induced by unbounded affection, by life long devotion, and by a settled conviction that the good of the country and the triumph of Freedom depended upon the nomination of Mr. SEWARD, could have prevented the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, it would have been prevented. He, therefore, owes his success to other men and to other influences. The men and influences which secured his nomination may not, all of them, labor with equal zeal and effectiveness, to secure his election. But upon them devolves the responsibility of the campaign; and, if successful, we hope, in the battle upon them will devolve, also, the direction, management and success of the Administration which the election will initiate. Mr. SEWARD's friends will take the places in the ranks of the party, which have been assigned them; and, so soon as time shall have soothed the wounds which the Convention has inflicted, they will be found, as in every battle which has yet been fought for freedom, doing yeoman's service.

In all that I have thus written, I desire the readers of the *Journal* to hold me individually and alone responsible. Although with him at Chicago after the nomination was made, I had no heart to seek advice from, or in any way to counsel with, Mr. WEED. I believe he will deem some things I have here written ill-timed and injudicious. But I have neither his forbearance, sagacity nor discretion. In this epistle, therefore, I speak my own sentiments, regardless of what my associates may think or say, and quite indifferent as to all consequences personal to myself. My chief regret is, that there is any justification for what I have said, and that hundreds of thousands of true Republicans have already thought all and more than I have written.

G. D.

The Slaver Wildfire.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 26th day of April last, Lieut. CRAVEN, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, captured the slaver *Wildfire*, on the coast of Cuba, with five hundred and seven African negroes on board. The prize was brought into Key West on the 30th April, and the negroes were delivered into the custody of FERNANDO J. MORENO, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida.

The question which now demands immediate decision is, what disposition shall be made of these Africans? In the annual message to Congress of December 6, 1858, I expressed my opinion in regard to the construction of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," so far as the same is applicable to the present case. From this I make the following extract:

"Under the 2d section of this act the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, 'and to appoint a person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.'

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they should be able to provide for themselves."

Acopting this construction of President MONROE, I entered into an agreement with the Colonization Society, dated 7th September, 1858, to receive the Africans which had been captured on the slaver *Echo* from the agent of the United States in Liberia; to furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing and provisions; and to cause them to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition, at the rate of $150 for each individual. It was believed that within that period they would be prepared to become citizens of Liberia, and to take care of themselves. As Congress was not then in session, and as there was no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, the Society were obliged to depend for payment on the future action of that body. I recommended this appropriation, and seventy-five thousand dollars were granted by the act of 3d March, 1859, (the Consular and Diplomatic bill) "to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of 3d March, 1819, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the Slave-trade."

Of this appropriation there remains unexpended the sum of twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and ninety cents, ($24,350 90,) after deducting from it an advance made by the Secretary of the Interior out of the judiciary fund of eleven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents, ($11,348 10.)

I regret to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to the Africans captured on board the *Echo*, the expense will be large; but this seems to a great extent to be inevitable, without a violation of the laws of humanity. The expenditure upon this scale for those captured on board the *Wildfire* will not be less than $160,000, and may considerably exceed that sum. Still it ought to be observed that, during the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was much greater than that which I agreed to pay the Colonization Society.

But it will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount appropriated to the case of the *Wildfire*. It is probable, judging from the increased activity of the slave-trade and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies.

The period has arrived when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on this subject. With this view, I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa from our agent there all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that, in all cases where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication.

The capturing officer, in case he should bring his prize directly to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports cheap, but permanent accommodations might be provided for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the capturing officer may think proper to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and, according to the estimate presented by the Marshal of the Southern District of Florida to the Secretary of the Interior, the cost of providing temporary quarters for them will be $2,500, and the aggregate expenses for the single month of May will amount to $12,000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will most probably prevail at Key West; and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done, in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons I earnestly commend this subject to the immediate attention of Congress.

It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave-trade; and this when the only portions of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Poetry; A Lively Sketch of Newspaper Reporting; American Education; Naval Anecdotes; Walt. Whitman's Poems, &c.

AGRICULTURAL—Work of the Season on farm and garden.

THE JAPANESE—Movements of the Ambassadors.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—Closing Scenes; The Nominations; Sketches of the Candidates; Opinions of the Press.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—The Methodist General Conference; Majority and Minority Reports on Slavery, in full.

THE WONDERS OF WASHOE—Personal Narrative of Explorations in the New Mining Region, from our California Correspondent.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from the Correspondents of the TIMES at Paris, Naples, San Francisco, Aspinwall, Panama, Louisville, Baltimore, &c.; Recent Discoveries in Greece.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses.

EUROPE—The Latest News per *Adriatic*.

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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Fire-Proof Safes.
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No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

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As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Dyspepsia.
One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomach and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties for any length of time, Dyspepsia, in some of its forms is also most sure to follow. BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or CATHARTIC LOZENGES will effectually aid Nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their ingredients freely recommend them. Sold by all Druggists.

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No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

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New-York.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, and anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
BICKS & BETTS No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for misses and Children
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

FORBES—LEVINGSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, WILLIAM FORBES, of New-York City, to BESSIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. Levingston, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DIED.

QUIN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 20, of consumption, JOHN B. QUIN, aged 71 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, James M. Odell, George Beekman and Charles L. Chapin, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, which will be held, on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of James M. Odell, No. 131 East 38th-st.

☞ New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, suddenly, CAROLINE GREEN, wife of John W. Mitchell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Tuesday, May 22, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, ANNIE, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. H. and Ann E. Maxwell, No. 44 East 12th st.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be interred at Westchester.

GOODENOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday night, May 20, of disease of the heart, ASA GOODENOUGH, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 64 West 14th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Vermont and Montreal papers please copy.

EGAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, EMILY IRENA EGAN, aged 5 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Garrett, No. 165 West 28th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

QUINTARD.—In this City, on Monday, May 21, EDNA, daughter of Edward A. and M. Matilda Quintard, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the parents, No. 29 West 35th st., on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 20, suddenly, of croup, at No. 311 Bowery, TOMMIE, only child of Anna V. and the late Patrick O'Brien, aged 2 years, 6 months and 25 days.

His remains will be interred with his father, at Albany, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LATTAN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, LOUIS LATTAN, a native of Rochefort, France, aged 89 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and sons-in-law, Wm. Bleakley, Jr., Josiah K. Mack, Wm. H. Meeks, and John F. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 St. Mark's place.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 20, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE REDELIA, only child of Henry and Sarah A. Ayers, Jr., and grandchild of Leonard W. Brainard, Esq., aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from No. 177 Court-st., 7 Blake-row, Brooklyn.

MAYHEW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 20, PHILLIP T. MAYHEW, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 South 2d-st., near 3d.

☞ Martha's Vineyard Gazette please copy.

ODDIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 20, CLARENCE, youngest son of Walter M. and Julia A. Oddie, aged 9 years and 4 months.

His funeral will take place, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

VANDEWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, ANN, widow of the late Cornelius Vandewater, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Wednesday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

MILNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 20, of diphtheria, MORTON L., youngest son of George and Helen G. Milne, aged 4 years.

POLLEY.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 21, GRAHAM POLLEY, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BUCK.—At Peekskill, on Saturday evening, May 19, FLORENCE DE KLYN, only daughter of Rev. Ch. D. and Martha D. Buck.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

DONNELLY.—At Paris, on Friday morning, May 4, TERENCE DONNELLY, of this City, in the 50th year of his age.

HOUGHTON.—At Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday, May 20, MARIA ROWE, wife of Rev. Geo. W. Boughton, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 241 May 21, 1860.*
15, 5, 27, 60, 12, 1, 23, 48, 2, 68, 41, 10, 6, 44, 57.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 242, May 21, 1860.*
67, 60, 39, 43, 27, 61, 48, 64, 57, 50, 40, 25, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 336, MAY 21, 1860.
54, 17, 31, 69, 30, 32, 23, 67, 12, 68.
Prizes cashed at No. 586 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

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It is
VERY IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS
That they
PURCHASE THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
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A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.
For Medical and private use,—distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.,
have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
at their prices, and take pleasure to state that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.
It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
will be supplied to the trade at the following prices:
One doz at $5.
12 doz. at $4 50 per doz.
50 doz. at $4 per doz.
100 doz. at $3 75 per doz.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
is sold by every druggist at 75 cents per bottle.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices. Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
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For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

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99
BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor and Orient.*
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders,
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
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FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices!
20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
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SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 150 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 90 to 100 cents per yard.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES........90c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN...............from 2s. to 3s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 16c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

JAPANESE SWORDS.
Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., Broadway, have on exhibition and for sale, six pairs of
JAPANESE SWORDS,
Similar to those presented by the Embassy at Washington to the President of the United States. These swords are the first of the kind ever permitted to be sold out of the Empire, and were consigned by the house of JOHN ALLMAND, JR., & Co., Kanagawa, Japan, to their representative in the United States, Mr. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York. The swords are manufactured of the very finest quality of steel, and are said to be superior to the celebrated Damascus blades.

ANOTHER MEETING APPOINTED BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS.
POOR DOWLING FORCED INTO NAMING ANOTHER DAY.
THE RENEWED FIGHT TO BE PRIVATE IF POSSIBLE.
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Two letters from London—written by New-Yorkers.
Will a second fight really take place?
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The contestants an American and an Englishman.
Another specimen of a "Fair Field and no Favor."
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FOR ALL THE LATEST SPORTING INTELLIGENCE,
SEE THE CLIPPER,
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Editor and Proprietor,
No. 29 Ann-st., New-York.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
PRICE ONLY $10.
N. B.—PRICE ONLY $10.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
One woman, with this simple, compact, durable, portable, efficient and economical machine, can easily and perfectly do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast.
This is the only machine that will wash all kinds of clothes perfectly without injury. It has been tested in the laundry of French's Hotel and elsewhere, with all other washing machines making any pretensions to novelty, and has, in every instance, performed its work in less than half the time required by any other, and much more thoroughly and satisfactorily.
It will wash a single handkerchief, collar, lace sleeve, six shirts, or all of these articles together, without the necessity of soaking or boiling.
These results are produced by the constant reaction of the suds, and not by friction of rubbing surfaces. It is admirably adapted for introduction into houses with stationary tubs, as it may be inclosed and connected with the waste and water pipes, and will make an important feature in houses "with all the modern improvements."
In Families, Laundries, Hotels, Boarding-houses, Hospitals, Asylums, Boarding-schools, on Ships and Steamers, and in the Army, it will be found unequaled and indispensable.
This machine may be seen in operation at the laundry of French's Hotel, and at the dépôt, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal st.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Entire satisfaction given or the money returned.
N. B.—The undersigned Proprietors are now prepared to organize agencies for the sale of these machines in all parts of the country, and to supply orders to any extent. Send for a circular.
P. & B. FRENCH.

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THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.
FIRST—Is a saving of one dollar and a half per week in the keep of a horse, with better health and less grooming and more work, worth fourteen feeds of THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, costing only forty-two cents?
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These are the grand questions of the day, and to all of them Thorley's customers return him an affirmative answer—to the first, yes; to the second, yes; and to the third, yes. A pamphlet showing this, and a profit of from 100 to 800 per cent. on the use of Thorley's Condiment, will be sent free by post on application.
Barrels, containing 448 feeds, with measure.........$14
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Orders accompanied by remittance, promptly executed.

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AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
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"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

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In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
EIGHTEENTH WITNESS.
"Well recommended."—Blackwell & Floyd, Merchants Taylorsville P. O., Mississippi, testify:
"RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT are taking the lead of all other medicines—they have fully proved themselves to be as good as they are recommended, and have cured all diseases for which they have been taken. We believe them to be the best medicines in the world."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SHAKE AND BURN! SHAKE AND BURN! SHAKE AND BURN!!!
This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction we take great pleasure in recommending Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
NEW HAVEN.
DR. WITMER: I have been afflicted with external piles for the last eleven years I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition. I was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles.
Yours, respectfully, EDWARD H. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ALL THAT IT CLAIMS TO BE.—So many compounds for the hair are offered for sale, and unduly praised, that we confess we had no expectation of finding, in BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the qualities which it was said to possess. In this we have been disappointed. Members of our family who have tried it indorse it as possessing superior hair-dressing properties, while its freedom from greasiness, the lustre it imparts to the hair, and its economy have given it a permanent place on the toilet table. We have no hesitancy in recommending it as being equal to all that it claims to be.—*Chicago New Covenant.*

COMMON COLDS.—MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and Phœnix Bitters, everywhere acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public, are daily and hourly sustaining the renown reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. In colds and coughs, which if neglected superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days never fail. W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES.—DO YOU want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price, $1. Sent post free to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau st., New-York City.

RICH SILVER PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—At the store of LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York. Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Liquor Stands, Spoons and Forks, Waiters, Napkin Rings, &c., at retail and wholesale. Hotels, steamboats, &c., supplied at prices lower than ever before.

ROSES, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS AND other Summer flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties from the garden ... at our usual low prices, carefully packed to ship ...
PETER ... No. ... John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 20 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 30, one 25x55 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. BUNDLOW, No. 8 Montague place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 21 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and brown stone house No. 147 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; is finished in the best manner, has gas, bath, range, water-closet, wash-tubs, dumb waiter, bells, and in fact, every first class improvement, will be sold at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock. $6,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A NICE, COSY brick and brown stone three-story house; is in splendid order, with all the first-class improvements and conveniences. No. 147 East 53d-st., in a good and healthy neighborhood. Can be seen on or before the day of sale, (TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange,) by applying on the premises, between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 126th-st., with 3 lots directly in rear of same, on 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide and finished with all the improvements, and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Morris Park. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,412 Broadway, near 31st st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 East 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard wood floors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TENEMENT houses, five stories and basement, well built, near Grand-st., and now rented so as to pay about 16 per cent. net upon their value; will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a small farm in the vicinity of this City. For particulars apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 36 Wall-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 89 Bway, to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE [illegible].

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS. COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR A good first or second mortgage on real estate for about $3,500, a small brick house in Brooklyn, well located and rented to a good tenant; about $500 in cash will be paid if necessary. Address H., Box No. 2,604 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x60 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 267 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 289 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT BROWN-stone building, first floor, basement and sub-cellar corner of White-street and Broadway. 50 feet by 150 feet; rear on Franklin-alley. Fine northern light and light on three sides. The upper part to be occupied by Messrs. Lathrop & Wilkinson. The premises, vaults, etc., will be put in complete repair. It will be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to JNO. LLOYD & SON, Commonwealth Bank building.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front, English basement; gas, water, baths, &c.; lot 16½x100; house 16½x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished; also a pleasant 2-story cottage, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av.; cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to J. GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 124 5th-st., near 2d-av.; front and back parlor on first floor; back basement, with hot and cold water, and front and back rooms on third story; large yard, under cellar, gas and water, all in complete order. Rent only $265 per year.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. H. JAQUES, Room No. 18.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND STORE, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, well located for any business purpose, with immediate possession. Apply to GEORGE W. FARNHAM, No 516 Broadway, or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 52d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 16 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 [illegible].

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-st., near Wall st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 26½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW AND SUBstantial house with stable and 9 lots of ground, situated on the corner of Broadway and 1st av., Astoria. Will be exchanged for City property. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 43 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 8 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SMIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OR OTHERS.—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 85 Prince st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., 46x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 200 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from the South Ferry, two high stoop, three-story brick houses; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply at No. 24 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTH-EAST corner of 2d-av. and 3d-st. Apply to EDMUND BURRY, No. 60 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location not higher than West 20th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.; will take breakfast with the family if agreeable. Address Box No. 2,636 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—CONSISTing of three rooms and two or three bed-rooms, for a small family without children, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 2d-av., with a private family. Address X. Z., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good references given. Address L. M. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.
The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.
The grounds, 160 by 480 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVESDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country seat at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride by railroad from New-York, and ten minutes' drive from the station, where all trains stop. A substantial brick house, 40x50 with 13 rooms, a large hall through the house, with hot and cold water, partly furnished; ten acres of good land in lawn and garden, with fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house and all out-buildings. The site is one of the most beautiful and healthy on the river, with the best boating and bathing privileges. Possession given at once.
Apply to W. C. VERPLANCK, Fishkill Landing; or DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day, eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New York, 23 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Staten Island, on the Manor Road, a beautiful residence, consisting of large dwelling-house, stable and gardener's cottage, with twenty acres of land, some of it finely wooded. Access easy by way of the Port Richmond or either of the Quarantine Ferries. For terms and particulars, apply to A. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¼ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3¼ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; six minutes from the depôt; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $350; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF PROPerty on Staten Island, containing 38 acres of excellent land, neat buildings and young apple and peach orchards; fine land and water view; communication by railroad and steamboat several times daily. Apply to A. SARGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st. This place will be sold low and on easy terms.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the depôt and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton st., New York.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT FLUSHING—TO RENT OR LEASE—Very commodious, large yard, 50 large fruit trees; location most healthful; adjoining John H. Brower's residence; cars and steamers 14 times daily; outbuildings if desired. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE DESIRABLY LOCATED, in the Ramapo Valley, within 1¼ hours' ride from the City by the New-York and Erie Railroad; will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June. For terms address Box No. 2,856 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County for the Summer season, a furnished cottage, pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck. Apply to EDWARD HAIGHT, Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, TWO cottages, beautifully situated on the sea shore, containing 14 rooms each, with stables and ice houses filled with ice, attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New York.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL. E. F. POPE.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL—NO. 104 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music—Splendid family suites, double and single rooms, at very low rates. Meals à la carte.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family can accommodate three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with pleasant rooms on second floor, in a new house, with all the modern improvements; location central and beautiful, having a fine country view in front. Address R. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No. 29 West 10th-st. The house has the modern improvements and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood, stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for Southerners, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 88 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed-rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 10 Neilson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily at No. 44 Willoughby-st., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with very desirable rooms, on second or third floor.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family in a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious young men (anti-tobacco) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 766 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, will find large front rooms for moderate terms. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. No. 248 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall or South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two children, aged eight and eleven, in the vicinity of Ward School No. 20. Pious family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address M. C., stating particulars, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife below 26th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED lady and her daughter in a private family. Good reference given and required. Apply at No. 107 3d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARLOR and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED with newly furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York. A river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. WALE, No 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is situated on Washington square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 199 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A small family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, can be obtained by applying at No. 71 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

SUITE OF ROOMS—ALSO ONE SINGLE ROOM to let with board, at No. 19 Union place, Broadway, above 15th-st. This is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 148 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Terms moderate and references exchanged. Apply at No 311 4th-st., second block from Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, (with breakfast if required,) at No 371 4th-st., fourth house from Lafayette-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

Cut this out for preservation.
COUNTRY BOARD, FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.
This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles, and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.
JAMES WARREN.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENtleman and wife, a quiet home in the country for the Summer months, at a moderate rate of board, and easy of access to the City. Inland preferred. Address, stating terms and all particulars, B. T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no mosquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SMALL family, board in the country, with a private table, where there are no other boarders; also, stabling for two horses. Address D, Box No 1 496 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, child, infant and nurse, in a private Episcopalian family, residing in a pleasant village within a circuit of 25 miles from the City, and easy of access. Address CHURCH, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Stamford, Connecticut. The modern built double two-story and attic house, on Henry-street, five minutes walk from the depôt, about the same from steamboat landing; one of the most desirable locations in the village for a private residence; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms; or will be rented to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire for D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford Depôt, or address OWNER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL, FURNISHED COTTAGE, with garden and grounds, in a healthy and rural location, 40 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Also, an unfurnished house, with garden, &c. Rent $100. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 19th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS TO LET.—A brick cottage house, near the United States Hotel, completely furnished; parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, kitchen, &c; large yard, extending from street to street; will be let for three months. For terms and a plan of the house, address R. B. E., Box No. 2,228 New-York City Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let to a private family; at a moderate rent, until the 20th of October or longer. The house has just been put in excellent order. Apply at No. 38 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SNUG COTTAGE TO LET—ALL FURnished, on the banks of the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh; healthy location; fine view of the Bay, and 10 rooms, garden, &c., all in fine order. Stages pass the door to and from Newburgh. Rent $250. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—ELEVEN acres of excellent land, now in grass, on the North River, within daily communication with New-York City by steamboat and rails, and adjacent to a flourishing manufacturing village, is offered on lease for a term of years; suitable buildings will be erected by the owner. City and Brooklyn lots and houses and country farms for sale. Inquire of A. G. MOORE, No. 349 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that, having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our
NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.
In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our new Piano-fortes our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

1859 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular, with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New York.
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAINES, BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior Piano-fortes, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos to rent, with privilege of purchase.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, with carved legs, carved mouldings, overstrung bass, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at J. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, very little used, made by the celebrated maker, S. Worcester, will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 204 3d-av., near 19th st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 387 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

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MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
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MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 200x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 3½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (180 ton) Canal; 178 miles by rail direct from New-York; 128 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks county contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.
Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN, WITH $2,000 or more, to take a prominent position in a manufacturing company about forming; can have good salary or an interest in the business, which is very profitable. For interview, address COMPANY, Box No. 100 Metropolitan Post-office, No. 742 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE FInancial department of a foundry now in complete order. The owner, who is a practical mechanic, requires a judicious man, with some money, who is willing to give his time and attention to the out door and office business of the foundry. Inquire at No. 130 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SOULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF energy and good business qualifications, with a capital of $7,500, is wanted to take an interest in a manufacturing company in this City. Address EROS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A PERSON WITH THIS amount can get an interest in an enterprise that will pay 100 per cent. on investment. Address G. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as boot and shoe dealers, under the name and firm of CALHOUN & McCLINTOCK, was dissolved on the 4th day of May instant, by mutual consent.
WALTER CALHOUN,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860. ROBERT McCLINTOCK.

All persons indebted to said late firm will make payment of all bills incurred at No. 177 8th-av. to WALTER CALHOUN, and of all bills incurred at No. 371 8th av. to ROBERT McCLINTOCK.
WALTER CALHOUN,
ROBERT McCLINTOCK.

The subscriber will continue the boot and shoe business, on his own account, at No 371 8th-av.
ROBERT McCLINTOCK.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the boot and shoe business, on his own account, at No. 177 8th-av.
WALTER CALHOUN.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY, late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

DAVID WALBER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

MEDICAL

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Remedy	Price of single boxes—Cents.
1	For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—alone, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3	For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	For Diarrhoea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5	For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8	For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying green sickness	25
12	For Leucorrhoea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13	For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed breathing	25
14	For Salt Rheum Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18	For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids Failing or Weak sight	50
19	For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head Influenza	50
20	For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22	For Ear Discharges Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24	For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhoea and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expelling every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 549 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

HAMMOND ON SEXUAL DISEASES.
JUST PUBLISHED FOR POPULAR USE.
See Testimonials, from the medical, literary, and religious Press, in the Book. This work also treats fully on SEMINAL DISEASES. Price $1, postage free.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., New-York.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
N. B.—Those who prefer, can procure single copies of the above Work from the Author, at his consulting rooms, No. 553 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel Cortlandt-st., every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, to attend to bone-setting, hip and spinal diseases, fever sores, scrofula and rheumatic difficulties, contracted cords and all chronic diseases.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 187 4th-av., New York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only scientific* Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1867. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MOUNT ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 19 1860.
TO BOAT BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29, for providing boats to be let for hire upon the ornamental waters of the Central Park. Four boats will be required before the first day of July next, and two additional boats before the twenty-first of July next, and others afterward, as the Commissioners of the Park may determine to be necessary to meet the demands of the public.
The boats will be required to conform to certain specifications and drawings, and to be managed and used in accordance with certain conditions and regulations, a copy of which may be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday May 22.
Proposals will state the sum offered to be paid annually for each boat used upon the waters of the Park, and will be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties undertaken.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject one or all of the proposals which shall be received.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for providing boats," and be addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
STEAMER WANTED.
The Legislature of the Bahama Islands have passed an act to encourage inter-insular steam communication. By the above act the Governor is empowered to contract for the hire, for any period not exceeding five years, of a steam vessel of adequate size and power, to be employed in voyages between the islands of the colony on such routes as may be regulated, with the privilege on the part of the contractor to run such vessel to Turks Islands, St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, or any other port or places that may be agreed upon. The Governor is further empowered to pay the contractor a sum not exceeding £1,600 sterling per annum, for which sum he will have to carry the mails free of charge, but such contractor may take freight and passengers solely on his own account. Persons desirous of tendering to perform the above service will please address the undersigned, either direct or through Hon. John F. Cooke, of Nassau at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings Wall street, New-York, who will also give any further information required. By order of the Governor.
FELIX MacCARTHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
NASSAU, N. P., May 9, 1860.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
HOTEL TO BE BUILT BY CONTRACT.
The undersigned, having been appointed agent to the Government of the Bahamas for the purpose of treating with some building firm for the erection of a building to extend the hotel in Nassau, Island of New-Providence, the property of the Government, is now in New-York, and is desirous of transmitting early information to the colony, if possible by the steamer Karnak, which sails from New-York on the 26th inst. The proposed building will be erected of iron, brick or stone, as may be agreed upon, and is required to contain about sixty rooms. Plans will be shown, and other information afforded, on application to JOHN F. COOKE, at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-st.
MAY, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FITZPATRICK and LUKE MOORE, Plaintiffs, against JOHN HUTCHINSON, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, JOHN HUTCHINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 34 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb 24, 1860. STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
34 Wall-st., New York.
To the defendant: The complaint in this action referred to in the above summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York. Dated New-York, April 23 1860.
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
a24-law6wT*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY STONE and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against EDWARD MARTINDALE and Mary M., his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillan and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Pl'ffs.' Att'y.
ap3-law10wT*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, May 15 1860, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in, and the claimants against, and creditors of the Utica Insurance Company, that on the 13th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose in and by said order duly appointed take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued, and the amount now due on the same, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
NICOLL FLOYD, Referee, No. 55 Hotel-st.
UTICA May 17, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, …

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. WEDNESDAY, May 23, 350 CASES STRAW GOODS.

Joseph P. Havens, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF W. J. STAWART, ASSIGNEE. On the premises No. 183 West 28th-st. **SOAP FACTORY.**
The stock, fixtures and lease, horse, cart, wagon, &c., of the fancy and family soap factory will be sold at auction, on the premises No. 183 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY, May 29, 1860. It has long been established, and is in complete order. Terms made known at the sale. W. J. STEWART, Assignee.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock at No. 381 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt drawing room suite, in dove colored satin, elegant satin window curtains, lace curtains, one rosewood grand action piano (Pleyel's maker), ebony and gilt card tables, pier and mantel glasses, medallion velvet carpet, elegant carved rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood tête-à-têtes, library and arm chairs in reps, blue reps curtains, richly carved oak buffet, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in crimson plush, richly carved black walnut hall stand, marble top, with mirror, richly carved hall chairs, elegant Chinese mantel vases, bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets and pendants, bronze carved calvers, vases, dogs, deer, &c.; also an assortment of China and glass ware. The furniture is all made in the best manner, of superior finish, and in perfect order. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale. Permits can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
RARE AND COSTLY FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, at No. 43 East 23d-st., the furniture in said house, most of which was selected by the owner in Europe, consisting in part of handsome Italian walnut sofas, etagere, arm and side chairs, and centre-tables, accent dining room suite, very rich; black walnut book-cases, elaborately carved; antique-carved oak buffet, chairs in leather; centre table &c.; oak and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing-bureaus &c.; oval mirrors, valuable paintings among which are "Marine French Coast View," by Meadow, "Night Storm on the Prairie" by Krummer, "Roman Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c.; also a series of casts of the magnificent Bas Relief, by Thorwaldsen, in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evangelists," "Dance of the Muses," "Distribution of the Loves," &c. &c. &c.
The furniture may be seen on the day previous to the sale by application at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., where Catalogues may also be obtained.

Henry H. Leeds, auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in figured crimson brocatel, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood bookcase, rosewood and oak extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices, revolving office chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair-cloth, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, office and counting house desks, rosewood hat stands, mahogany marble top centre and side tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire and arm chairs, China, glass and earthen ware; also, 8 baskets of champagne; also, a lot of daguerreotypes, cases, frames, fixtures &c.
At 12 o'clock,
For account of whom it may concern, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM E. BURTON, ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, a few doors below Houston-st., by order of the executor of the late Wm. E. Burton, Esq., deceased. Among the celebrated artists will be found the works of Benjamin West, Leutze, Sully, Inman, C. L. Elliott, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Cranger, W. Shayer, Seignor Gainsborough, Isabey, (a French nobleman) Ope, Semmfels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Hobbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Mieris, Mignard, Omeganck, George Moreland, Angelica Kaufman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Maride, P. Veronese, Spagnoletto, Van Hove, Rembrandt, G. Romagno, Akkersyke, De Heere, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 23d, SATURDAY, 26th May, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. Pandolfini's first great Spring sale of statuary, busts, vases, &c., consisting of elegant marble statuary, garden do., elegant marble and Bardiglio vases, Sienna marble do., beautiful marble fonts, Etruscan and Roman vases, vases ranging from 1 to 10 feet high, Medici vases, Bebe do., Neapolitan vases, carved figures of Venus after Canova's Flora. The Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades; also beautiful Tazzas supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble ink stands, carved fruit, &c. All of the above goods are the importation of G. B. Pandolfini & Co., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 131 Greene-st., near Prince, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, painted cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom furniture, crockery, glassware, ottomans, lounges, window shades and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising suites of solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; three elegant rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and side tables, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, carved and plain marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant carved marble-top black walnut side board, oak and walnut extension tables, marble top buffets and dining-room chairs, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, six light gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

James Cole, Auctioneer.
BERGEN ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—700 LOTS, VIIIth WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City on high grades, commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, May 22, at No. 30 Lexington-av., corner of 24th-st., the Furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in gold and green brocatel, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, rosewood and painted chamber suites, rosewood armoire and what-nots, mahogany bureaus, dining and marble-top centre tables, oak hall chairs, mirrors, plated-ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
FIFTH-AVENUE AND MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the merchants' Exchange, 4 beautiful lots on the east side of the 5th-av., between 111th and 112th sts., (two blocks from Central Park) each lot 25.3 feet by 100, on the City grade. Also, 4 lots on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 120th-st., facing Mount Morris-square, each lot 25 feet by 100 10. This is probably the most beautiful corner plot on the 5th-av. for an investment. The title is perfect. Terms of sale will be accommodating. Maps at the Exchange.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and New sts., with free use and right of gangway on the westerly side; lot about 21x60 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., CHINA MATTING, consisting of white, checked and fancy, of all widths, and received direct from Canton. This sale offers a rare opportunity to parties who are desirous of procuring an article that is really fine, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing their cottages.

P. H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
CHOICE GREENHOUSE, GARDEN AND PARLOR PLANTS.—THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., an elegant collection of healthy, vigorous plants, in fruit and flower, including fuchsias, dwarf, standard, tea and perpetual roses, carnations, cape jessamines, japonicas, pelargoniums, and other favorite flowers, embracing some of the finest specimens offered this season. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of regular goods, adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—A LARGE PEREMPTORY sale of crockery, china and fancy goods by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large stock in lots for dealers. Call and get bargains.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Rosewood Bedroom suites, &c.
On TUESDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, At the Salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st.,
Comprising a large assortment of rich new and second-hand furniture, composed in part of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth; richly carved solid rosewood chamber suites, superb royal Wilton, medallion and velvet carpets, rich Dresden and Sevres china vases and ornaments, solid silver and plated ware, large French plate pier mirrors, together with a full and general assortment of beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

S. C. Hoby, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, HARDWARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell this day, Tuesday, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-rooms No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. Continuation of Assignee sale of stationery, hardware, carpenters' tools, &c., &c.—Comprising a great variety of port folios, porte-monnaies, dressing-cases, bronze ornaments, card-cases, back gammon boards, chessmen, checkers, dominoes, children's games, pocket-books, writing desks, large variety of pens, pen-holders, pencils, knives, &c., &c. Also, window and sash springs, pianoforte casters, moulding and sash planes, auger and chisel handles, tin picks and screw-drivers, white furniture knobs, &c., &c.

Daniel S Hough, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, office and salesroom No. 15 Clinton-place. On TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 23 at 10½ A. M., we shall sell at auction, to the highest bidder, from our capacious apartments No. 15 Clinton-place a few doors west of Broadway, the following elegant articles of household furniture, removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, made by Alex. Roux & Co and marked with their name—viz: One rosewood sofa, two rosewood arm-chairs, six rosewood parlor chairs, in rich satin damask coverings; one library table, oiled walnut, one arm-chair, three library chairs (hall,) with cushioned seats; one superb rosewood etagere, with statuary marble, cost $250; one walnut hall stand, with statuary top; one lady's secretaire, satin lined; also the following articles made by Gustave Herter, viz: One oiled oak extension table, 16 feet; one oak buffet and eight dining chairs to match, with cushion seats; one magnificent oak lounge and pillow, covered in green reps. Also about 10-5 framed Brussels carpets from Tiffany's, nearly new and very desirable patterns, rugs to match and stair-carpet and rods; also, one richly gilt enameled suit, 14 pieces in green and gold, cost $150; spring bed, best hair mattress. Also one fine chamber suite, in rosewood, one rosewood bureau, one round cornered rosewood bedstead, washstand, commode to match, cost $263. Also all the kitchen furniture and rich China and silver tea sets, and cut glass ware, belonging and necessary to a genteel private family. Also, richly embroidered window drapery, brocatel curtains, cornices &c. The above goods are all in excellent condition, and we have the bills of purchase to show, thus giving the buyer the advantage of seeing that the goods are as we have described them, and also what was paid for them.
In addition to the above list, we shall also sell, on the same day, and at the same place, a very large quantity and desirable variety of most excellent household goods, of every conceivable description, in use among good housekeepers, as velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood suites, side, centre and pier tables; ormolu clocks, Parisian bronzes, China vases, fine Parian figures, lace window curtains, bookcases, gas chandeliers, a large variety of elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber and bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, beds, pillows and bedding, couches and easy chairs, &c. To the above sale the public and second-hand dealers are especially invited. Catalogues at the rooms on morning of sale. Goods can be seen this day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:45 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6.45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Train for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown 3:36 and 10:45 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8 45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3 30 and 5 P. M., for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua, Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train on Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2.25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:00, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and SNOW'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 5 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNNING in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 100 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. 4:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 38 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY; and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLES' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 17TH OF MAY, A PROMISSORY note, drawn by the undersigned, to their order: No. 3,850, dated April 9, at 6 months, for $1,073 96, payable at the Manhattan Company. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment being stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the note to C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 330 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 182,335, Bowery Savings Bank, Eliza Helvich. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Bank.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb. 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 530, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859 attached. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

TO ADRIAN H. MULLER, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the Juneau Bank of the City of Milwaukee its agents, attorneys and servants, are enjoined and restrained from disposing or parting with fifty Milwaukee City Bonds, numbered two forty-six (246) to two ninety-four (294) inclusive of one thousand dollars each, dated July 20 eighteen fifty seven, due in eighteen seventy-seven, by an order of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, which bonds are advertised to be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-second inst., at twelve and a half o'clock, and all persons are hereby forbidden to bid on or buy said bonds at such sale.
WM. P. LIND, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
J. LADUE, City Attorney.
MILWAUKEE, May 19, 1860.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, No. 12 Wall st., New York.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are referred to the proceedings of a meeting of bondholders published in the commercial columns of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 12th of May, 1860, and in the advertising columns of the *Times* and *Herald* of same date; and are requested to send their names, Post office address and number of bonds held by them respectively to JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Chairman of Committee, Poughkeepsie, or to GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York—that they may be hereafter communicated with. By order of Committee N. ROSS, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Neziah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice President, Neziah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary. WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., May 15 1860.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the persons presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, May 15, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June. W. R. ACKERMAN Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next. C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. MARCH 21, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 24 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President. J. E. BODY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to that date. By order of the Board. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.
OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 385 Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $2; silver, bone, dentine, &c., 50 cts to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. References first-class. Calls solicited.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 12 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC," JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to S. M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Millar leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Jos. J. Comstock, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf and Jersey City and the Asia, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail June 6. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75; Chattanooga, $26 50; Knoxville, $26; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, May 26.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on SATURDAY, 28th April, SATURDAY, 26th May, SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....60
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for Petersburgh, Richmond, North Carolina and Tennessee, &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Norfolk and Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

OFFICE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—The steamship ADRIATIC, from Havre, will commence discharging, under general order, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. Consignees are requested to take out their permits, and obtain at the office an order for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 P. M. will be stored at risk and expense of the owner. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or bretts, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

FOR SALE.—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, WILL seat six, in first-rate order, and ready for use. Can be seen at the Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 364 Broadway. Will be sold very low as the owner has no use for it.

AT WASHBURN'S STABLE—COURT, NEAR Union-st., South Brooklyn.—Carriages.—One Brougham or rockaway carriage, suitable for a doctor or private family, in good order. Also, one buggy top wagon, harness, &c.

FOR SALE—A FAST BROWN MARE, WITH City built shifting top wagon and harness, in good order; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at the stable of Wm. Robertson, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley; is in perfect order; cost $300, will be sold for $130; can be seen in Cleary's stables in 18th st., near Broadway.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Will seat four persons; made to order by Adams; but little used, and in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. A. KEUR, No. 746 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PAIR of bay horses, 7 years old, well matched and fast; for style, action and beauty are unsurpassed. Address Mr. MASON, White's Dispatch, No. 945 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE, FROM 5 to 7 years of age; must be perfectly sound and good traveler. Price not over $120 to $150. Address S. M. H., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, KIND and gentle. Price $300. To be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 36 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway, Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860,
For the last time, Halevy's LA JUIVE.
Madame FABBRI....as....RACHEL
Madame Von Berkel....as....Eudoxia
Signor Stigelli....as....Eleazar
Signor Quinto....as....Leopoldo
Signor Weinlich....as....Brogni
CONDUCTOR....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock
Prices of admission: To Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle 50 cents; Reserved seats, extra, 50 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $2; Private Boxes, for eight persons, $15
Tickets for sale at the box office of the Winter Garden, and at Hall & Sons', No 543 Broadway.
FRIDAY, May 25,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA NIGHT.
Flotow's opera of MARTHA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The new and original Comic Drama, called the OVERLAND ROUTE, By Tom Taylor.
Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert; Music by Messrs. Stoepel and Noll; Mechanical Deserter at Mr. Van Hatton; Appointments, Mr. Timoney; Costumes, Messrs Flannery and Bencheton.
Tom Dexter, an adventurer....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts....Mr Blake
Major McTurk....Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant....Mr. Walcot
Mr Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District....Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff....Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective....Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart of the P and O steamer Simoom....Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Soloman's man....Mr. Young
Dr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom....Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward....Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.
Mrs. Seabright....Mrs Hoey
Mrs Lovibond....Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper....Mrs Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits....Mrs. Young
Mrs Grimwood....Miss Free
First Ayah....Miss Carman
Second Ayah....Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.
The events of the drama are supposed to transpire in the year 1856, during the passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamship Simoom up the Red Sea, with passengers for Suez on the Overland Route from India to England.
Synopsis of Scenery.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
In consequence of the nightly overflows to witness THIS GREAT SUCCESS, to prevent disappointment in obtaining seats, they may be secured at the Box-office TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Notice.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....J. M. NIXON
Court Jester....Mr. J. PENTLAND
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE, from ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN COMPANY AND SEASON.
The building will close on the 26th May, in order to prepare for the GRAND SUMMER CAMPAIGN, which will open on the 4th June
First Night of CINDERELLA; Or, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, PERFORMED BY 75 JUVENILE ARTISTS and the PONY TROUPE.
Brilliant Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Mlle LINA WINDEL.
On TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, will be presented the beautiful nursery fairy tale of CINDERELLA; Or, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
With new and splendid scenery, painted by J. S. Johnson; all the original music, arranged by Mr. John Cooke; brilliant Lilliputian court costumes, pony trappings, housings, harness, coaches; magic transformations and changes, etc., etc.
Evening's entertainment will commence with EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
In which all the great Artists of this celebrated troupe will appear, as follows:
MLLE. ELIZA ZOYARA
In her matchless and daring Pirouette Equestrianism, and other brilliant achievements on horseback.
The Barebacked Phenomenon Rider JAMES ROBINSON,
Throwing a rapid succession of somersets upon his horse's back at full speed, without the pretence of a rival in the world.
THE BROTHERS HANLON,
Known throughout Europe and America as the most accomplished and wonderful Gymnasts living.
They are to appear with their great leader, MR. WILLIAM HANLON,
In a fresh variety of Aerial and muscular feats, the most startling and daring in execution ever witnessed.
MONS. DEBACH—SIGNOR QUAGLIENI,
Messrs. Ricardo, Brenan, Nelis, and all the other members of the distinguished troupe will appear in their various performances.
The Company will perform in Brooklyn on MONDAY, May 28, and during the week.
Doors open at 7; Performances commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
RENOVATED! ENLARGED! IMPROVED!
P. T. BARNUM is at the Museum daily, and buys and pays the highest prices for all curiosities.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, WEIGHING TEN POUNDS, are swimming in the Aquaria. $100 will be paid for a four-pounder.
JAPANESE COINS AND CURIOSITIES
Received by the arrival of the Japanese Embassy.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
still astonishes thousands here, and teaches spectators.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
Continues to evoke the inquiry: IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY?
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK
BOURCICAULT'S fairy drama, for the LAST TIME but FOUR.
DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Dancing by Mad'lles Augusta and Juliette; after which a new drama
THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE. A TALE OF TEXAS.
Followed by THE MARRIED RAKE.
Madame WAUTERS, who obtained the first prize of the Conservatoire of Music at Paris, the great Pianiste, plays at intervals day and evening, one of Chickering & Co.'s Pianos.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated FORTUNE-TELLER, can be consulted at all times
The LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN, and of many other celebrities, &c., &c., may all be seen WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Admittance to everything 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents; and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
Lessee and Manager....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager....JAMES SYMMONDS.
TUESDAY, May 22
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
A new farce and THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
The performances will commence with a new farce, entitled THE BENICIA BOY.
In which Mr. Jefferson will personate the renowned Champion. To be followed by Planche's sparkling Burlesque of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
In which Mrs. John Wood will appear as Don Leander, Mr. Jefferson as Furibond, supported by a talented comic company.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager....Mr. G. L. FOX.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 22.
The performance will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of BOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

GENERAL TOM THUMB.
Senor OLIVERIA, the great Violinist, Mr. TOMLIN, Vocalist, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 22 and 23; Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, May 24, 25, 26 and 28; Paterson, May 29, 30 and 31, and Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken June 1 and 2.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
New Pavilion, corner 13th-st. and 4th av.
OPENING DAY AND EVENING.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA.
J. C. ADAMS, the old California Trapper of '49, exhibits his wonderful collection of WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC and Far West, every day and evening, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 at night. The collection includes, amongst others,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS.
ALSO, LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, &c.,
Which Adams performs at intervals during the day and evening, especially at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 8 P. M.
THEY ARE FED DAILY AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH;
Also, an entire new comic piece, called JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.
Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above Work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.
Open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

COURT OF DEATH.
In consequence of numerous applications to see this SUBLIME PAINTING, it has been concluded to open it FOUR DAYS more, at the Cooper Institute, lower side hall, entrance on 8th-st. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Description given at 4, 8, and 9 o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 22,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of Miss ADELINA SPERANZA.
Verdi's Grand Opera, IL TROVATORE.
Mme. GAZZANIGA as Leonora
Miss W[illegible], by kind permission of Max Maretzek, as Azucena.
Signor TAMARO as Manrico.
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL as Ferrando.
Conductor, Signor MUZIO.
COMMITTEE:
The undersigned citizens of New-York have learned with deep regret the serious indisposition and straitened circumstances of Miss Speranza, and deeming that the honor of our City requires that something be done to relieve a case of such unusual hardship as that of this young artist, they have resolved themselves into a Committee of Arrangements for the Complimentary Testimonial to be given in her behalf, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 22d inst.:
Fernando Wood, John R. Brady, Robert J. Dillon, John A. Dix, Judge Bean, Geo. N. Saunders, Charles P. Daly, James T. Brady, Henry J. Raymond, John McKeon, R. L. Cutting, J. F. Dyckman, Richard [illegible] Willis, C. S. Burckhardt, Luther R. Marsh, [illegible] Andrews, Prof. Otto Obarlier, Dr. Ward, Alex. B. Mott, M. D., R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., George Henriques, T. Jas. Glover, Alfred Colvill, Samuel M. Barlow, Francis Skiddy, F. Carreño, J. V. Oustivia, J. V. D. [illegible], Rivera St. Jurgo, John Manuel Valerino, N. H. Wolfe, Dr. Charles [illegible], J. B. Wainwright, J. B. Windle, S. Le Roy, Henry C. Stebbins, Sydney Mason, Abram Bininger, Paul R. [illegible], Gilbert Harvey Sparks, Joseph Avenanca, Ottaviano Fabbricotti, Raffaele Molini, A. C. Fransioli, M. [illegible], W. J. F. Dailey, Ad. San Isolin, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John A. Kyle, F. T. Putnam.
Tickets may be had at Firth, Pond & Co.'s music store, No. 547 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, corner of Broadway and 9th st., and at the Academy, on TUESDAY from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
Engaged seats to be had at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., from 9 to 4, and at Breusing's Music-store, Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CORTESI—MUSIANI.
Mme CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for a limited number of performances, for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor, SIGNOR MUSIANI, who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.
Mme. CORTESI, in returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at the two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the operas to be produced.
Particulars to-morrow.

TERRIFIC FEATS AT NIAGARA FALLS.
MONS BLONDIN
Will make a series of ASCENSIONS AT NIAGARA FALLS, COMMENCING JUNE 6, 1860.
Continuing at intervals of two weeks during the Summer, with an entire change of programme from last year's performances. Mons. BLONDIN has been at great expense in fitting up comfortable seats to accommodate
100,000 SPECTATORS!
The point selected for his future ascensions is directly over the fearful Rapids, about 150 feet below SUSPENSION BRIDGE.
Above the Whirlpool. This is the most frightful position that could possibly have been selected for these UNPARALLELED FEATS of rope walking, and will add much to the sublimity of the occasion during the Summer, which will be repeated on each alternate WEDNESDAY of the month. Among the extraordinary feats which MONS. BLONDIN Proposes to perform this Summer, will be the daring and most difficult feat to accomplish and never attempted by any other artist, that of walking the entire length over the chasm mounted ON STILTS!
Due notice will be given when this wonderful feat will be performed. HARRY COLCORD, Agent.

NO. 444 BROADWAY, TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
Continued success. Crowded audiences.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
PROFESSOR JACOBS.
The world renowned English Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisatore, with the inimitable drolleries of his comic and mysterious GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY.
Are attracting astonished, delighted and overflowing audiences to his elegant PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT!
The Press and public have lauded this entertainment as the best of the day, in the art of Magique.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

BY DESIRE.
HUMOROUS READINGS BY MR. J. H. SIDDONS,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
FRIDAY NEXT, May 25, at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

PAGE'S VENUS.
The Celebrated picture of VENUS GUIDING ÆNEAS AND THE TROJANS TO THE LATIN SHORE,
Is now on exhibition at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission, 25 cents.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. [illegible] CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN S. S. UNION, will be observed on TUESDAY EVENING 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Plymouth Church, (no postponement.) Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Nadal, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and Rev. H. W. Beecher. D. P. Horton will conduct the singing by a choir of S. S. children. After the close of the exercises the annual election for officers for the ensuing year will take place. JOHN R. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will be held at the Chapel of the Institution, on 65th-st., east of 1st-av., on THURSDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The annual report will be read, and addresses may be expected from several clergymen. Persons will be conveyed to and from the Home in the 2d and 3d av. cars. Cars can be taken at the Astor House and in the Bowery; 2d-av. cars at Peck-slip or Grand-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, outlast every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE. HEAD QUARTERS. No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and from accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE and T IRON, WROUGHT IRON SHAFTS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEQU, "[illegible]" and STEEL, HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS Have removed to No. 596 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal WOOD BROTHERS Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Elopement from Spingler Institute.

A FOOLISH YOUNG LADY AND A VALIANT GENERAL —CARD FROM MR. ABBOT.

Quite an exciting affair transpired at Spingler Institute, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday evening. Miss PHIPPS, from Tennessee, who has been an inmate of the institution for some time, had requested of Mr. ABBOT, the Principal of the Institute, that Gen. BYNUM, who, she affirmed, was from the same State as herself, might be allowed to visit her as a relative. Her request was granted, and Gen. BYNUM had seen her once in public, and once in private, when suspicions were aroused that his visits were of a different character from those which a relative would pay. Inquiries at the St. Nicholas, where he was stopping, confirmed these suspicions, and Gen. BYNUM was requested to discontinue his visits. This he not only promised to do, but volunteered a written pledge to that effect, and gave his word that he intended to leave the City immediately. On Saturday afternoon, notwithstanding these assurances, he called again at the Institute, and sent up his card to Mrs. ABBOT. This visit was made, as is alleged, at a time when it was known Mr. ABBOT was hatless. Mrs. ABBOT responded promptly, however, and almost at the same moment that she made her appearance Miss PHIPPS entered the room. Mrs. ABBOT requested the young lady to withdraw, as she desired to see the General alone, but this he protested against, affirming that he had no secrets from Miss PHIPPS. Mrs. ABBOT replied that all conversation between them must be in her presence. Gen. BYNUM immediately stepped up to Miss PHIPPS and addressed her a few words in a whisper. Miss PHIPPS then turned to Mrs. ABBOT and said, "I must bid you good bye." To such summary proceedings as these Mrs ABBOT objected, and attempted to take out a writ of *habeas corpus* by throwing her arms around her pupil and holding her. Gen. BYNUM finally succeeded in releasing Miss PHIPPS from Mrs. ABBOT's embrace. Mrs. ABBOT instinctively turned and seized the General, but he threw her from him in a violent, and as is charged, almost in an insulting manner, and started for the door in company with Miss PHIPPS. Mrs. ABBOT reiterated her entreaties to the young lady to abandon her design of eloping. The teachers and young ladies of the family added their remonstrances, and for a moment Miss PHIPPS seemed to hesitate; then Gen. BYNUM put his arms around her apparently urging her to get in the carriage; she yielded, and the couple drove off. All this time Mrs. ABBOT was calling on the bystanders to interfere, but no one responded to her calls for help, and Miss PHIPPS is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, having become Mrs. Gen. BYNUM. This is the story, as it comes to us from reliable sources.

NOTE FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask your attention to the inclosed article from this evening's *Express*.

I have taken every pains in my power to-day to prevent publicity of the unfortunate occurrence to which it relates; but I suppose it will be impossible. Numerous exaggerated and wild rumors are afloat, and in order to give as correct a version as possible at the outset, may I ask you if you make any notice of it at all, if you will please make the statement to accord with this narrative, which in all essential particulars is correct, and which my family will vouch for.

If there is no protection for the drawing rooms and ladies of our City, in the absence of their husbands, from such ruffianly intrusion—if the *ladies* in our City, who have charge of its numerous institutions for the education of daughters, are liable to such outrages as these, I desire to close my institution to-morrow.

If I may judge from the impression which this occurrence has made upon parents, among the noblest and best in our City, who have called to express their sympathy with us in this deed of outrage, violence and shame, I believe its author will be regarded as deserving the execration of every father and mother in our land, and of every *man* who has a *sister* or who possesses the instincts of a gentleman. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, GORHAM D. ABBOT.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Fifth-avenue.

Polytechnic Association.

INVENTIONS—EXPANSION OF HEAT—PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION, &C.

At the regular meeting of the Polytechnic Association on Thursday evening last, a number of novel inventions were presented for the consideration of the *savans* of the Institute, and an interesting discussion took place upon the regular subject of the evening.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company sent samples of solid emery vulcanite, manufactured by them under several patents securing to them the exclusive right to its manufacture, and made into steels for sharpening knives, wheels and other tools for cutting, grinding or polishing. It consists of a combination of emery with rubber, hardened by means of heat and pressure, and it is claimed for it, that it is more economical, efficient and convenient for general use, and that it can be made of any grade or number of emery, however coarse or fine, and of any quality, to a degree of hardness equal to stone or iron, with keen cutting properties, unequaled by any other material.

Mr. WEBB exhibited a crane for raising heavy weights, invented by Mr. PAGE, the peculiar feature of which is a joint in the arm of the crane, which, after elevating the weight to the required height, enables the arm to pass into a narrow space and to deposit its load at any desired place. Several of these have been made and are now in successful operation. Prof. SEELY had seen one in the factory of the inventor at Fairport, Monroe County, which greatly pleased him, and which had worked to the entire satisfaction of its proprietors. Mr. SEELY said that although Mr. PAGE was a man of considerable inventive talent, yet this invention was the result more of necessity than of the studies and experiments of a professed inventor. The scientific men of Rochester had thoroughly examined one made to be used at Geneva, and had expressed themselves highly pleased with its working. He thought the inventor should be examined by the Association, and if the result should prove favorable to the machine, then the scientific men of New-York and of Rochester could unite in their indorsement of its merits. It was accordingly referred to a Committee.

A machine for cutting hay, rye, corn, &c., by treadpower, invented by Louis KOCHS, was also exhibited and referred to a Committee. The machine is pressed forward by the body of the operator leaning upon a strap, turning between two arms, similar to those of a wheelbarrow, and the cutter, which is circular, and set horizontally upon its pivot, is made to revolve by pressing each foot, while walking forward, upon a strap which is wound around a pulley; the moment the foot is raised, a spring draws the strap up again around the pulley, and as the foot presses the strap to the ground, the shoving forward of the machine by the body causes it to wheel, or rather to revolve. Mr. VARREE thought that such a machine was needed, especially for cutting lawns, the common machine being far too bulky for that purpose.

Mr. MUNROE presented to the Association, through Mr. SEELY, some specimens of copper ore found at Fort Lee and taken from a mine worked before the Revolution.

Dr. YOUNG opened the subject of the evening—expansion by heat—by saying that the liability of wrought iron to break upon the sudden application of force from being frosted, is well known to the choppers of wood, and to the farmer by his ox chains; hence in an extreme cold climate wrought iron fabrics may be more liable to break in Winter than Summer, when the ordinary strain is applied to them. The sudden application of force or strain constitutes the greatest danger; a pasteboard wheel rapidly enough revolved would cut off a rod of iron, and a tallow candle fired from a musket will pass through a board, and the cause of these two results was that time was not given to either of the weaker objects to bend.

Mr. SEELY suggested that the same law in respect to compressibility might be found to pervade gases and solids alike. When air is compressed to the density of water it is not any easier to further compress it. India rubber can be compressed but little. That which is hardest to compress is the most easily expanded. Zinc was the least compressible of metals, and at the same time was the most expansive. The atoms of bodies do not come near each other; it is their adhesive quality that keeps them together; the effect of heat is to separate the particles and this resulted in expansion. Scientific men had calculated so accurately, that they were now able to give the exact amount of power exerted by a unit or degree of heat. Thus, if the temperature of a metal be raised from 55 to 60 degrees, the expansive power of the one degree of heat would be equal to 742 pounds, and to resist the expansion, a force equal to the weight of 742 pounds would have to be exerted against it; but to resist this expansion, the amount of force required was so great as to make it practically impossible. To this expansive power of heat we were also indebted for all motion, excepting animal motion. The heat emitted to us from the influences of the sun expanded the air, and caused the winds to circulate over the earth, purifying the atmosphere, and bearing forward the commerce of the nations. The same heat expanding the water, caused the clouds to rise above us, to float over the continent, and to descend again in showers, swelling the rivulets and turning our flour mills upon the banks of the Genesee. Mr. SEELY remarked, in reference to the conductibility of metals, that the French Academy had discovered, from experiment, that copper, under a pressure of 700 atmospheres, lost its power of transmitting electricity. This proposition was doubted, upon the ground that no vessel could be made strong enough to sustain the pressure; but it was suggested that a number of vessels within each other might be employed, and the power lost by leakage renewed.

The subject of "Gas-Burning" will be taken up at the next meeting of the Association.

BROADWAY IN DISORDER.—The prudent gardeners who supply our hungry City, take pains to sow different plats successively, in order that a succession of crops may furnish a constant supply. And to the end of the season their gardens present every stage of vegetable growth, from the blade just breaking the ground to the faded and withered seed-stock. The builders in Broadway seem generally to adopt a similar plan, and manage somehow to keep that street cumbered with rubbish in one or two places at a time the year round. They very seldom begin operations in more than two places at once, and in these the new building goes up while the old one is coming down, and the sidewalk in front is thus obstructed simultaneously with old ruins and new materials. The genius of destruction, however, has during the past week devoted itself with unparalleled activity to the demolition of old buildings, in apparent disregard whether newer fabrics shall rise from the ruins or the sites be left blank. Between the City Hall and Grace Church there are no fewer than a dozen houses undergoing the process of entire demolition. The safety of the thousands of pedestrians crowding the sidewalk renders equal care necessary in taking down old materials as in carrying up new. And hence though gravitation offers its cheap services to the tearers down, those worthies refuse to contract with it, and employ a hod and Celtic muscle instead for taking down the street walls. The timbers within, however, are pried from their sockets, and fall with a crash, filling the street with a cloud of brick and lime dust, which excites refreshing recollections of the reign of street dust that prevailed in the earlier and windier months of Spring. Black coats and silk dresses are whitened, to the infinite disgust of their half-stifled wearers, though the ladies refuse to hurry past these threatening ruins, but persist, with sweet complacency, in stopping to chat on the very spot where the next timber is likely to fall. Past experience furnishes no ground for hope that Broadway will ever hear the last of the builders' hammer. But it is at least a consolation to observe so many houses rebuilding at the same time, as to warrant the expectation that when these are completed we may enjoy a temporary lull of the dust and rubbish which at this moment barricade the street at almost every block, and that the variformed fronts on either side may remain without change while Mr. ANTHONY has time to take an instantaneous view for the historical edification of the next generation.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—Hon. JOHN A. DIX, the new Postmaster, has not yet entered upon the discharge of his duties, and the office still remains in charge of Mr. GUTHRIE, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. DIX's commission did not reach him until Saturday afternoon, and as he is required to fill out his bonds before entering upon his official duties, he will not probably be sworn into office before Wednesday. He has, however, been in attendance at the office for several days past, familiarizing himself with the duties of his post. It is in contemplation to institute a thorough reform in the management of the Post-office, which shall prevent the possibility of fraud or embezzlement in future. The initiatory step has already been taken, as will be seen by the following order from the Assistant Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to see that the postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, deposited in your office for the mail, is prepaid by postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment is optional, and in which the senders do not wish to prepay,—this order to take effect from and after the 20th inst.

Very respectfully, &c., HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmaster, New York.

The acting Postmaster, Mr. GUTHRIE, has also issued an order to Mr. CLARK, the Superintendent of the Newspaper Department, requiring him to furnish the cashier, after the 21st inst., with a statement of the amount of newspaper and periodical matter upon which postage is required to be paid quarterly, or yearly in advance, in order that such payment may hereafter be made to the cashier, instead of to the mailing department, as heretofore. The facilities hitherto offered for the embezzlement of the Post-office receipts by subordinates and clerks in the office are to be immediately curtailed, and, so far as practicable, entirely removed. It is expected that the next quarterly returns of the New-York Post office will indicate, to some extent, the amount of the frauds heretofore practiced.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO THE BENECIA BOY.—The Heenan Association met last evening for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the testimonial to JOHN C. HEENAN on his return from England. Capt. TURNER presided, and reported that the subscriptions had thus far reached to between $7,000 and $10,000. Mr. JAMES IRVING, of the City Inspector's Office, had collected $1,200; Councilman CAMPBELL, $650 to $675; *Wilkes' Spirit*, $300, of which Mr. WILKES gave $100; Mr. QUREN, of the *Clipper*, gave $100; Mr. MCDONALD, Baltimore, $200; Mr. BURNS, Baltimore $100; Mr. LOOMIS offered to engross a series of resolutions in a style worth $75 for his share. The Chairman eulogized Mr. HEENAN, and commended his example to the youth of America. On motion of Councilmen CAMPBELL, the Finance Committee were ordered to turn in the funds, so that a deposit could be made with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. on Saturday. The base ball and yacht clubs were invited to contribute to the testimonial. The cricket clubs were specially excepted. The Association adopted circulars signed by MICHAEL PHELAN, FRANK QUEEN, JAMES IRVING, CHAS. J. FOSTER and GEO. W. CLACKNER, calling upon the friends of the cause to contribute. The business of the meeting was transacted with commendable promptness and celerity, and the Association adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SWANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park have received notice, through GEO. E. KUNHARDT, Esq., Consul, that twelve swans, a present from the city of Hamburg, will arrive here by the steamer *Bavaria*, about the 26th inst. The owners of the steamer have generously undertaken to bring over the swans, and to take back free of any charge the person sent out to care for the birds and instruct in the manner of keeping them. Detailed drawings of the mode of constructing nests, both fixed and floating, have been received. The swans of Hamburg, like the pigeons of Venice, are maintained at the charge of the city. They are accustomed to a high degree of cold, and are not taken out of the water in Hamburg in the coldest weather, but are merely driven into a corner, where they prevent the formation of ice by their motion and their natural warmth. In a pond without any current it may be necessary to protect them a little more, when the frost becomes severe and while their number is limited. This donation of the city of Hamburg may be the commencement of a pleasant series of interchanges between this City and the cities of Europe with which we maintain active commercial relations.

ORGANIZATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The new Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was on Sunday evening crowded to its utmost capacity, the occasion being the ordination of Rev. JNO. SCUDDER, Jr., and Rev. ISAAC KIPP, Jr., as missionaries. After an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, and singing, Rev. Mr. GANSE delivered a sermon from Psalms cii., 22. The importance and dignity of missionary labor formed the burden of his remarks. The true legate of the skies was the missionary, and his was the noblest and highest mission intrusted to man. Rev. PETER STRIKER delivered the charge. He portrayed the dangers and trials of missionary life, and urged reliance upon Divine help. Rev. Mr. STRONG put the usual interrogatories attending ordination, to which satisfactory responses being given, the candidates were declared duly ordained for their work. Rev. JOHN SCUDDER, Jr., is a son of Dr. SCUDDER, the noted missionary, and is the sixth son who has been ordained as a missionary. He goes to the Arcot Mission, in the northern part of India. Mr. KIPP goes to the Amoy Mission, in China.

THE NORFOLK-STREET NEW METHODIST CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon Rev. W. P. CORBITT, of Jersey City, preached his farewell sermon, previous to his departure for Europe, in the edifice formerly occupied by the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, but recently purchased by the Cherry-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The occasion was dedicatory as well as valedictory, the church having been opened for the first time to the uses of Methodism. The preacher took for his text Psalm lxi. and 2, "When my heart is overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher than I." The difficulties and afflictions which beset the path of the Christian were pointed out, and the grace of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ shown to be the all-sufficient aid. The necessity of prayer was pointed out, and its exercise urged as a great stronghold in time of trouble. There was a very large congregation, the building being completely crowded inside, and hundreds being unable to gain admission. Mr. CORBITT is about to sail for Europe, taking with him his wife. In closing he solicited an interest in the prayers of God's people during his journey hence, and absence in a foreign land.

A LARGER BROOK TROUT WANTED.—Mr. BARNUM has returned to the Museum which, for so long a time that the memory of no young lady of eighteen or twenty years can tell to the contrary, has borne his name, and in coming back, to use his own expressive words, he has "renovated, enlarged, improved" it. So much *en passant*. A short time since he offered, by advertisement, $100 for a live brook trout weighing four pounds. This he has not succeeded in obtaining, but he has secured three specimens of that finny race, which might well excite the envy of any piscator, weighing as they do, over three pounds each, and seeming to enjoy themselves in one of his large, transparent tanks, almost as well as in their native stream. The $100 chance is still open to any one who will capture and produce an uninjured four pounder. The other additions to the aquaria include sea anemones, a banded proteus, a sea horse, sea robins, English soles, horned fish, blow fish and weak fish. Apart from being considered any portion of the "show" of the Museum, the habits of these fish—those of the proteus and sea horse, especially—are well worth a study. But that hundred dollar four pound brook trout is wanted. Mr. BARNUM protests by WALTON and COTTON that he will have him. Where's the "complete angler" who will bring him in?

FERRY TO THE NORTH SIDE OF STATEN-ISLAND.—As a result of the movement to establish a cheap ferry to the North side of Staten Island, the *Flora*, which has been purchased for $20,000, yesterday commenced her regular trips from the foot of Cortlandt-street to New-Brighton. She is owned by a company of citizens, who have taken a sufficient number of shares, at $10 each. On her first trip to the city she brought nearly 250 passengers, while GEORGE LAW's boat, the *Hunchback*, carried only ten or twelve. It is said that Mr. LAW will kill the opposition by reducing the fare from twelve to three cents.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The bark *William* of late of New-York, has been taken into Key West, with 550 negroes on board, having been captured by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, off the Isle of PINES.

NEW-JERSEY TO STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE.—The citizens of the North Shore have purchased the fast steamboat *Flora*; for $20,000, for their own uses. She will run regularly from Port Richmond, Factoryville and New Brighton, to the foot of Cortlandt-street. The present boats charge 12½ cents—the *Flora* is a "six-penny" boat. Her first trip, yesterday, carried some 200 passengers to the City. To our citizens, no trip can be more pleasant than this, for the low fare of 6¼ cents.

SUPPER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BRAZIL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY NINTH.—An entertainment, at which the officers of the 69th Regiment were the guests, took place last night on board the new Galway vessel, the *Brazil*. A large company of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the enjoyments were such as to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Capt. DE CAMPOS presided; Mr. HALL, the first officer, occupied the head of the second table, and both discharged their functions to the utmost satisfaction. The scene was one of unlimited gayety and pleasure. Capt. DE CAMPOS had on his right Col. Corcoran, Capt. Kirker, Major Bagley, Mr. Tully, Alderman Barry, and Messrs. Rooney, Stephenson, Sullivan, Cantrow, and others. The proceedings were highly interesting.

Police Reports.

BURIED TREASURES.

Detectives Slowey and King yesterday arrested Capt. D. S. Williams, owner of a schooner of the same name, and David F. Williams, his brother and mate of the vessel, on charges of having been engaged in extensive larcenies of merchandise committed to their care. The accused have for some years been engaged in carrying assorted cargoes from this port to Moolie, Ala; but for months past the New-York shippers have received complaints from their Southern customers that the consignments invariably fell short of the quantity named in the invoice. It was at first suspected that Patrick Mockler, the steward of the vessel, was the thief, and he was arrested, but an investigation resulted in causing suspicion to rest upon the accused, who arrived from Mobile last Saturday. In searching the Captain's premises at Forked River, Monmouth County, N. J., the officers discovered a large trunk, filled with various packages of merchandise, buried in the garden, and yesterday afternoon another trunk, containing dry goods, was dug out of a sand-bank at Staten Island. In each instance the trade-marks had been left upon the property, so that little difficulty will be experienced in identifying it. The detectives have also traced a portion of the stolen goods to Providence, R. I., and the supposition is that the cases were broken and the contents abstracted before the vessel left port. The prisoners will be examined today by a United States Commissioner.

THE TICKET SWINDLERS.

Charles Gilmore, of No. 109 West-street; John Hughes, of No. 157 Cedar-street, and William Enright, were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice OSBORNE to answer a charge of being disorderly characters and keeping disorderly houses. This action was taken under the law recently passed by the Legislature, making bogus-ticket offices disorderly houses. Justice OSBORNE released the parties named on their recognizances, as they were not actually engaged in the sale of these tickets at the time of their arrest. The determined manner in which Mr. Dickinson, the Agent for the Governor of California, is proceeding against this class of rogues, has thrown them into much trepidation, and half the time their places are shut up. In several instances lately they have succeeded in effecting a compromise with their victims, who have failed to appear at the time appointed for the examination of their complaints by the Magistrate. Rev. John Turner, of Missouri, who was lately defrauded of $300 by one of these ticket-venders, has thus been influenced to prevent the administration of a little wholesome justice to the rogues.

Coroners' Inquests.

A LADY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

MRS. CAROLINE G. MITCHELL, a lady 59 years of age, the wife of Judge MITCHELL, residing at No. 1 Irving-place, died on Sunday morning, in consequence of injuries received by being knocked down and run over on the previous evening at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, by a horse and light wagon driven at a furious rate. The driver of the vehicle stopped for a few moments, not long enough to ascertain the result of the injuries which the unfortunate lady had sustained, and then drove off. The answers which he gave to questions asked by the passers-by, were not sufficiently definite to secure his attendance at the inquest. The jury rendered a verdict that MRS. MITCHELL's death had resulted from compression of the brain, in consequence of a fractured skull; and though relieving the driver of any intention to do the injury, they reprehended him for his inhuman conduct after the accident. Some hours after the verdict had been rendered, Mr. PENNIMAN, residing at the St. Germain Hotel, called upon Coroner SCHIRMER, and informed him that the young man who drove the vehicle was his groom, that he had given his right name, but he had become so alarmed at the result of the accident that he had fled from the City.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARTMAN.

TERENCE FAGAN, a dirt-cartman residing at No. 282 East Thirteenth-street, fell beneath the wheels of his cart while backing it up to the string-piece at the dumping-ground foot of Third-street, East River, and received fatal injuries. The body was removed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A BULKHEAD VETO.

There was not a quorum of Aldermen present, last evening, at the time for meeting, and, therefore, the Board did not organize. A veto was sent in by the Mayor, on the supposition that the Board would meet, to the effect that he returned without approval the resolution authorizing Mr. Charles Cheesborough to use the pier or bulkhead at the termination of the Third-avenue as a landing place for steamboats, for the reason that the point designated has already been leased by the Corporation to the Harlem Navigation Company, and that, therefore, it is not now the property of the City. As the Board did not organize, there was, of course, no action taken on the message.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW FERRY TO BROOKLYN—FOURTH OF JULY IN ANTICIPATION—TOMPKINS-SQUARE TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET TO BE PAVED WITH TRAP BLOCK—SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was offered of inquiry directed to the Comptroller to report as to the authority of "*one* Linsky to run a ferry from, at or near the foot of Catharine-street, to Brooklyn, E. D." The resolution is reported verbatim, but although presented without any Councilmanic signature, was adopted.

A resolution to appropriate $7,000 for the celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July, was laid over, but will, of course, come up in due time; and a resolution directing the opening of Tompkins-square to the public was adopted.

A report in favor of paving Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Hudson River, with the trap block pavement, the owners of property to pay one-half the expense, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next, the desire of avoiding the $30,000 appropriation for the Japanese Embassy being evidently the sticking point.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

REPORT UPON THE SANITARY PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED BY THE APPROACHING SUMMER.

The subjoined report was prepared by Mr. DANIEL E. DELEVAN, the City Inspector, in order to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen at its regular meeting yesterday. A failure of a quorum, however, prevented the transaction of business by this Board. The subject is too important to be postponed, and we, therefore, lay the paper before our readers in advance.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned again feels compelled to address your honorable body in relation to that part of the duties of his Department which immediately concerns the health of the City, to report suggestions and recommendations made by him on this important subject, and to ask such additional legislation to sustain him in the discharge of his duties as the exigency of the occasion imperatively requires.

The increase of deaths, as proved by the weekly returns, and the close approach of the season when diseases of a fatal character are almost sure to visit us, give warning of the necessity of every precautionary measure to preserve, so far as human skill can accomplish it, the health of the City.

Public attention is naturally directed to the department over which the undersigned presides as the proper authority to enforce our sanitary regulations, and the impression is equally prevalent that it possesses full powers to carry out all measures needful for the preservation of the public health. But while it is thus held to a responsibility of the gravest character, it finds itself without power to realize the public expectations and requirements, unless its suggestions are carried into practice by the action of your honorable body.

In my annual report no less than twenty distinct cases of abuse were enumerated, each having a relation to the public health, over not one of which has this Department any control or the power of action without especial authority and direction of the Common Council. Some action on the part of your body in all of these cases has been respectfully urged, and authority solicited to enable this Department to apply the necessary remedies, but thus far such authority has been withheld, and this Department remains powerless to effect changes of vital importance to the interests of our City.

The abuses to which the undersigned alludes are so distinctly stated in his annual report that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them, and each and all of those abuses remain in full force, from want of authority to abate them.

The garbage-boxes still continue an unabated nuisance, and the ordinance for their better regulation still remains unacted upon. As it was stated in my previous communication, in nearly all the cities of Europe the garbage-box is unknown, and at stated periods each day all the unwholesome refuse from houses is received and carried away—the Police having the authority to enforce the action of the householder. If a proper ordinance for the regulation of this matter were adopted, not only the Police, but citizens generally, from motives of comfort and self preservation, would join in enforcing it, and the owners of tenement houses would find it equally their interest to compel a compliance with its provisions.

As regards the evils and injuries to the public health, which are supposed to result from the establishment of tenement houses, and the facility with which, under a proper system of regulations, they may be removed, it is sufficient to state that in most of the cities of Europe a large proportion of dwellings let to lodgers consist of houses of this description, while they are entirely free from the objections urged against such buildings in this City. In these buildings in the large European cities, the same good order and cleanliness prevail as in houses occupied by single families. They are inhabited, in most instances, by classes accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life, and neatness and good order prevail throughout. If the landlords of tenement houses were held responsible for the violation of the sanitary ordinances of the City by their tenants, it is believed that it would result, in the end, to their own advantage, as well as the public good, and the unpleasant and unhealthful associations connected with the name of tenement houses would cease to exist.

Laws already exist limiting the number of passengers in a ship, and none have questioned either the authority to enact them or the beneficial results. Is there not at least equal reason for the passage of ordinances limiting the number of occupants of rooms in tenement houses, who are crammed in confined apartments amidst surrounding filth, inhaling and creating infection and making these buildings laboratories of disease? What reason exists to compel the shipowner to attend to the health of his passengers, that may not equally be applied to house-owners in regard to his tenants, it is not easy to perceive. The protection of health is the governing rule in both cases, and the protection of health in a large and densely crowded city, is double importance in the view of the immense number of human beings exposed to infection or contagion.

I regret that I must continue to call your attention to the nuisances of fat-boiling, to the continued sale of unhealthy swill milk, and to the condition of the dumping-grounds and manure-heaps, or to repeat that a continuation of these abuses must be prejudicial to the health of the City. In no city of Europe would they be allowed to exist. There is no class of our citizens, except the few personally interested in their continuance, that does not call for their abatement. The united Press, fairly representing the public sentiment, calls for their suppression, and while the department over which I preside is looked to as the authority to suppress them, it finds itself powerless, and without authority to act, or to take the first step, unless such authority is confirmed by your legislation.

As regards the peddling of unwholesome fish and vegetables in carts, while the Department has power to seize and carry off this stuff, yet the custom of vending it is so general that it would require all the force at command, with the assistance of numerous carts, to abate the nuisance. An ordinance prohibiting the sale of such articles in such manner and during certain seasons, and making it obligatory on the Police to make arrests, would at once put an end to the practice. In certain locations the carts and wagons containing this unhealthy matter remain stationary throughout the whole day, the contents exposed to the heat of the sun, while the stench from the festering and decaying matter thus exposed for sale circulate throughout the neighborhood. In cleaning the fish sold to customers the entrails are thrown in the gutters and streets, where they soon become putrid.

An ordinance prohibiting the hawking of fish through the Summer, say from May to October, and abolishing the cart-stands at corners and other portions of the streets, would at once effectually put an end to the unhealthy practice.

I would again call attention to the slaughter-houses and their attendant nuisances—nuisances once existing, but now abated in every city of Europe. In my annual report of Jan. 23, I described the manner in which these slaughter-houses are regulated in other cities, and particularly in the city of Paris, where they are entirely free, from every objection on the score of unhealthiness, and where neatness and cleanliness and salubrity prevail in the place of uncleanness and insalubrity. As I there stated, some action has been taken on this subject by previous Common Councils, but thus far with no definite results. I have only to reiterate the views and suggestions there made, and urge them on your consideration.

I must again repeat that the practice of our City railroads in admitting as passengers persons in a state of intoxication, and individuals with disease of contagious character, to mingle with the healthy and thus contribute to the spread of disease, is a subject that legitimately comes within our sanitary regulations, and recommends itself to your attention for an abatement of the evil. The indifference to this evil on the part of railroad companies, naturally intent upon increasing their gains, should be met by stringent enactments for the protection of passengers who have a legal right to that protection from the public authorities. The practice of mingling indiscriminately the healthy and the sick, the sober and the drunk, in railroad cars, and of cramming these conveyances without regard to the comfort of passengers, is unknown except in this country. Here alone there seems to be no law for the prevention or correction of this abuse, and there can hardly be a doubt that the power to correct it is in the hands of your honorable body.

Among the objects to be obtained by a proper certificate of deaths, reported to this Department, is not alone that an accurate account may be kept of the mortality of the City, and of the peculiar types of disease against which it is necessary to guard, but the ends of justice are often advanced by an accurate statement of the causes of death. Unfortunately a very large majority of certificates of death brought to this Department come from individuals having the title of Doctors, but of whose claims to that title there are no means of judging. Not unfrequently the names of these certifying practitioners can scarcely be deciphered. It is certain that a large proportion of these names is utterly unknown to our educated medical practitioners. Of about one thousand deaths from scarlet fever reported during the last four months, more than two-thirds are reported from unknown practitioners. As there exists in this Department no power to ascertain the legitimate claims of these certificate-makers to the title of Doctors of Medicine, the public are left in the dark as to the value of their certificates and of the actual condition of the public health as regards any specific form of disease. So far as the powers of this Department are concerned, there seems to be nothing to prevent any individual who chooses, from assuming the title of M. D., and from giving any certificate of the character of disease that his invention may suggest. Is it not apparent that if such certificates must be received from each comer, without the power or authority to ascertain the responsibility of their authors, that not only the public may be kept in ignorance of the health of the City, but that crime itself may be kept hidden from justice? A convenient certificate of the cause of death, given by any one who assumes the title of Doctor, might stifle investigation, which would otherwise be made, and crime go unexamined and unpunished. How imperfect must that law be which requires a certificate, while it denies all power of ascertaining whether the certificate be of any value. In all other kinds of business the officer who certifies may be called upon to furnish his authority for the act, while in the case before us, where matters of life and death are concerned, so far as the powers of this Department extend, any person who chooses to represent himself as a physician may present such certificate as he chooses, and the certificate is valid and conclusive. It is respectfully suggested to your honorable body that the mere statement of these facts seems to be a sufficient reason for your action on the subject, to enable this Department to act with more efficiency, and our citizens generally to be more satisfactorily informed of the state of the public health.

The undersigned asks leave to repeat that, by salutary ordinances in each of the cases to which the attention of your honorable body has been so often called, the health of our City would not fail to be improved, but that at present, and in the absence of such ordinance, it finds itself without power to act in cases of the most urgent character. It asks no additional patronage, but it does solicit that its powers be more distinctly specified by ordinance, so that it may not be censured for remissness or inefficiency in cases in which it has no authority to act, and over which it is denied all control. It seeks to avoid no responsibility for such acts as it has legal power and discretion to carry into effect, but these acts are limited in number, and undefined, by ordinance; and it asks at your hands such early action in the matters referred to, in this and former communications, as will enable it to act with greater efficiency, and to the more certain promotion of the health of our City.

It is respectfully urged that protracted delays in any matter connected with the sanitary condition of the City may bring with them consequences of a most serious character; and, in conclusion, it is hoped that with your coöperation, and with new energy instilled into this department, by enabling it to act on such emergencies as the public health may require, our City may be saved from the visitations of pestilence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 12th day of May to the 19th day of May 1860.

Men, 75; Women, 80; Boys, 121; Girls, 125. Total, 402. Adults, 154; Youths, 17; Children, 231. Males, 197; Females, 235. Colored persons, 14.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Albumina'a and Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Debility, Adult.	5
		Debility, Infant.	8
Aneurism	1	Diarrhœa	3
Angina	1	Diphtherite	4
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy	6
Asthma	3	Dropsy in Head	19
Bleeding	1	Dysentery	1
Bleeding from womb	2	Erysipelas	2
Bronchitis	8	Fatty Liver	1
Cancer	2	Fever, bilious	1
Cholera morbus	1	Fever, hectic	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, interm't	1
Congest'n brain	11	Fever puerp'al	1
Congest'n lungs	8	Fever, scarlet	50
Consumption	62	Fever, typhus	3
Convul's, adult.	1	Fever, yellow	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	25	Heart, dis. of	11
Croup	11	Hooping Cough	5
		Inflam. bladder	1
		Inflam. Bowels	3
		Inflam. of Brain	13
		Inflam. of Liver	1
		Inflam. Lungs	33
		Inflam. Stomach	3
		Inflam. of Throat	3
		Inflam. of Womb	1
		Insanity	1
		Marasmus, Ad't.	2
		Marasmus, Inf't.	19
		Palsy	4
		Parturition, difficult	1
		Pleurisy	2
		Small-pox	10
		Spinal dis. of	2
		Teething	2
		Tumor	2
		Ulc knee joint.	1
		Ulcer. of throat.	1
Total			374

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	4	Drowned	7
Casualties	2	Exposure	1
Delirium trem's	1	Old Age	4
Premature B'th	6		
Suicide	2		
Total	23		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 22, 1858.....402.
Week ending May 21, 1859.....353.....Decrease..... 39
Week ending May 12, 1860:
From absolute disease.....439
From external causes, &c.....33—472
Week ending May 19, 1860:
From absolute disease.....374
From external causes, &c.....23—402
Decrease this week.....70

STREET-CLEANING EXPENSES.

The following weekly return from the office of the City Inspector shows that the City of New-York is paying about $350,000 annually for nominal street cleaning:

Number of men employed	343
Number of loads of manure	3,115
Number of loads of dirt and rubbish	7,230
Number of loads of ashes	10,213
Total number of dirt, manure and ashes	20 558
Total expense of the week	$4,822 11

About six weeks since proposals for draining the streets of the City by contract, for the term of five years, were advertised, and opened in the presence of the proper officials. The contract was then awarded to Messrs. Lynch, Smith and others, at less than $300,000, and was ordered to be sent to the Common Council for confirmation.

Nothing has been heard officially of the award since it left the office of the City Inspector, or of the report of the Committee to show that the matter was referred. All parties interested are naturally anxious to learn the cause of this delay.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The continued absence of the Comptroller has tended to produce a most unwonted complication in municipal affairs. Some of the Department, (as heretofore noticed,) continue to recognize Mr. STOUT as City Chamberlain, and pay over to him all moneys officially received, while others, in obedience to the dictum of the Mayor, acknowledge obedience only